Copy to Commit-
tees on For Rels
and For Affs.
referring
Letter

Feby 11.85 ca'd
Letter Feby 11.85
Circular

See House Ex. 1st
187-48-2nd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1885
RECEIVED.

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(1)

Mr Edwards

No. 1978.

United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, January 2, 1885.

Mr. Bingham,

To the Secretary of State.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Subject.

The offer of the Japanese Govern-
-ment of a gift of land to the
United States for Legation purposes.

No. 1978. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, January 2. 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1975, dated the 22nd ultimo in relation to the gift of land for legation purposes in this city which this government desires to make in perpetuity to our government, if the same will be accepted, I beg leave to say that the reason of the request of His Excellency. Count Inouye that I should acquaint you of this offer by telegraph and obtain a reply by telegraph of its acceptance, was that this Government will

have

have to buy the property rights
of the owner in the land
proposed to be given, and therefore
wish to be assured that the gift
will be accepted before His Imperial
Majesty's Government shall be at
the expense of purchasing the
present titles of the owners and
for the further and more potent
reason that this Government
wishes especially to complete this
gift under the Administration of
President Arthur as some acknowledge-
-ment of the uniform and generous
kindness shewn to Japan by President
Arthur's administration and especially
to signify the high appreciation of
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's
Government of the declaration
made

made by President Arthur in his
recent Message to Congress that
the Government of the United States
"recognizes the equal and independent
"station of Japan in the community
"of nations." It is not surprising
that this just declaration of
President Arthur should have greatly
impressed this Government when
it is considered that no other
foreign State has by official word
or act recognized the equal and
"independent station of Japan in
"the community of nations."

Having received by mail the
President's Message of the 1st ultimo as
printed in the San Francisco papers
I observe therein the statement that
"the Siamese Government has presented

to

" to the United States a commodious
" mansion and grounds for the
" occupancy of the Legation," from
which words I infer that the gift
was accepted by our Government
for the United States without ~~a~~
awaiting action by Congress.

I see no reason to question the
propriety of such action, nor do
I suppose that Congress would
refuse as the President suggests
in the case of the gift by Siam,
" by joint resolution to attest its
" appreciation of the generous gift."

I await with much interest your
telegraphic reply to my telegram
of the 22nd ultimo, trusting that
your reply will be that I may
accept the proposed gift for and

in

behalf of the Government of the United States.

Our people have a great commercial future in Japan and through this commercial gateway, in China and the Eastern countries beyond, if our Government continues as it has begun, which I cannot allow myself to doubt it will do, to deal justly with Japan and with the other Eastern nations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Wm A Burlingame

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Edwards
February 3 1885
Tokio

Mr Edwards

No. 1979

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Dany 2nd 1885,

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject,

Daily Weather Reports of the

Imperial Meteorological Observatory

Tokio,

No. 1979

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan January 2nd 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service Bureau, the daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory, Tokio, for the month of December 1884.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A. Bingham

Enclosure - under separate cover

Japanese Daily Weather Reports for December 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1980.

United States Legation

Tokio, Japan, January 2nd 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject,

Receipt of Instructions nos. 871 and 872, and Statement of Mr. Bingham of facts in relation to the rental of suitable buildings and grounds in Tokei Japan and to the charges preferred against him in the Department and contained in the enclosure of said no. 871.

No. 1980. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jany 2nd 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instructions numbered respectively, 871 and 872, with your No. 871 was enclosed a copy of Instruction No. 850, dated the 19th of August last, and which I reported missing, in my No's 1923, and 1933; but the receipt of the original of which, per the Hon. T.F. Low (who handed the same to me on the 10th of November last), was duly acknowledged in my No. 1952, dated the 17th of November last, and

in

in which together with my No. 1961, dated 28th November last, and my No 1969, dated the 10th of December last; and my other numbers therein referred to, you will find my answer to the unjust, false, and malicious charges preferred and filed in your Department against me, in connection with the rental of a Court House and Jail at Tokei," whereof you kindly apprised me in your said No. 850.

A perusal of my Nos. 1414, dated the 8th December 1881, and my said No's 1952, 1961, and 1969, and of my other numbers therein mentioned, together with my Instructions from the Department, and my No. 1791 dated the 22nd December 1883, will possess you of the facts of record both in your Department and

in

in this Legation, and will also shew you that the charges filed in your Department as stated in your No. 850, are alike false and unjust.

In the light of these facts as recorded, there is no color of excuse for the malicious and false charges preferred against me by my accuser and amongst others that I have received rent for several years for buildings which never existed &c. The fact is as your records and the records of the Treasury abundantly shew the rent, and all the rent to the uttermost farthing, paid by the United States Government, "for the suitable buildings and grounds in Tokei" leased by me on behalf of the United States from Mr. J. M. Batchelder and Mr. John F. Twombly, with

with the approval of yourself and
Your Honorable predecessors, was
paid to and received by them,
and not by me, while I paid
rent for Legation Courtroom and
Offices and kept and furnished
the same at Yokohama without
charge to the Government and at
my own expense, from the 7th of
October 1873, to the 17th of March
1874; and since that, since the
17th of March 1874, until this day,
I have without charge to the "
Government (save the small sum
paid by the Government 9 and 10
years ago for office furniture now
and for years past by reason of use & no value)
" kept and furnished at my own
expense the suitable buildings

and

and grounds, &c. leased to the United States for a Court House and Jail, including lights and fuel, attendance of servants, " furniture and the keeping of the grounds and watch gate and also including a large amount— paid by me to Mr Batchelder and Mr Twombly respectively, as " inducement to their contracts of lease to the United States, and for the use of their furniture, thereby saving about $1700. U.S. Gold per annum from 7th October 1873* to the 15th of March 1885, to the Government of the $5000. authorized by Section 4124 U.S. Revised Statutes to be expended annually by the Secretary of State through the Minister Resident

[* This date has been changed from 1873 to 1873. as desired by Mr. " to

"to rent, furnish and keep suitable buildings with grounds appurtenant" in Yokei [Yeddo], Japan, for a Court House and Jail", all which was known to and approved by you and your honorable predecessors Mr. Fish, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Blaine, as the records in the Department clearly shew.

Manifestly, the Charges preferred against me are the offspring of ignorance and malice and are utterly groundless.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm A Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Kirkwood

Copy of disp & enclosed account sent to Auditor 1/31

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jan. 3, 1885

Mr. G Howard

To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Correction of error in Exchange Voucher previously transmitted

Copy of disp & enclosed account sent to Auditor Mar. 16. 1885,

United States Legation in Japan.

Tokei, January 3d 1883.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Under date the 11th ultimo, I presented a statement of an account for loss by exchange on drafts drawn on London on account of salary, accompanied by an exchange which by mistake read drawn on Secretary of Treasury. I enclose herewith a duplicate Exchange voucher duly corrected.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Gustavus Goward

Secretary of Legation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No 1981. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 3rd Jan, 1885.

Mr Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Correspondence of Mr Bingham with the Foreign Office in relation to the Convention of the National Cotton Planters Association of America to be held in New Orleans February 10th 1885.

No 1981. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 3rd January 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

Referring to your Circular Instruction dated the 27th of October last, in relation to the Convention of the National Cotton Planters Association of America, to be held in New Orleans 10th of February 1885 — I beg to inform you that on the 17th ultimo I addressed a note (No 25-39) to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Enclosing a duplicate of said Circular, a copy of which note, also of the Acting Foreign Ministers reply thereto dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to Enclose herewith

1/2

herewith.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

Wm A Bingham

Enclosures.

No 1. Mr Binghams No 2359. to Count Inouye dated 17th December 1884.

No 2. Mr Yoshida's reply to Mr Binghams No. 2359. dated 26th December 1884.

Enclosure No 1. with Mr. Binghams No 1981.

Copy.

No. 2559

United States Legation

Yokei Japan, Dec 17th 1884.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru

H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a circular Instruction dated October 27th 1884, which it has pleased the Honorable the Secretary of State to address to me in relation to a proposed convention in February at New Orleans of the National Cotton Planters Association of America.

Accept the renewed assurance of my highest Consideration

sgd. Jno A. Bingham

Enclosure Mr Frelinghuysens Circular Instruction of date Oct. 27th 1884.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Bingham's No. 198.

Translation Copy.

No. 61. Foreign Office, Tokio,

December 26th 1884.

His Excellency

John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch No 2559 under date of the 17th instant, together with a copy of circular instruction from the Honorable, the Secretary of State, concerning the proposed convention to be held in February next at New Orleans, of the National Cotton Planters Association of America.

In

In reply I beg to inform you that I at once communicated to the proper authorities, the purport of Your Excellency's note.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration

(signed) Yoshida Kiyonari

H. I. J. M's Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Miscellaneous subject
Feby 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Edwards

No. 1982.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, January 9th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
The recent outbreak in Corea —
Minister Foote's letter to Mr. Bingham

No. 1982. United States Legation,

Tokei Japan, Jany 9th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter ~~of~~ received by me from Mr. Foote, dated the 26th ultimo on board the U.S. Steamer, "Ossipee", wherein the Minister gives a detailed account of the recent outbreak in Corea.

You will please observe, that Mr. Foote states that this revolt had its origin in an attempt on the part of the so-called Japanese, or progressive party, to seize the Government of Corea, and expel

the

the so-called Chinese party, that on the 4th ultimo, at a dinner given at the office of the Postal Department in Seöul to the Foreign Representatives, and leading Corean officials, near the close of which there was an alarm of fire, when the guests left the table, and among them Min Yong Ik, late the Corean Envoy to the United States, who passing out of the place, was assailed, and severely wounded.

It gives me pleasure to note that this highly esteemed an intelligent gentleman survives, and is expected to recover

The King was guarded for a time, at his own request, by Japanese troops. It appears that the Chinese Commissioner insisted that the Chinese

Soldiers

soldiers were there for the purpose of protecting the person of the King", and though disposed to follow the advice given him, to keep quiet, he added that he", did not know "how far the Chinese General would "act upon it", After this statement by the Chinese Commissioner, to wit on the 6th ultimo, the Chinese troops, joined with Coreans, forced their way into the Palace, thereby precipitating a conflict with the Japanese guard which resulted in a number of deaths.

I infer from this, that the Chinese General and his soldiers were at fault for the unhappy conflict, which is now the subject of consideration in Corea "

His

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, having proceeded thither with full powers to conclude such conventions as may be agreed to between the parties in interest. China is also represented by officials sent for this purpose to Corea.

It is to be hoped that a peaceable, and satisfactory arrangement may be made, which will protect Corea and all parties there from like trouble and peril.

There is a strong conviction in the minds of Japanese, that China instigated this conflict with the Japanese troops and should be held responsible for the issue

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno. A. Bingham

Enclosure:-

Mr. Foote to Mr. Bingham

Dec. 26th 1884.

Enclosure with Mr Bingham's No.

Copy.

U.S. Ship "Ossipee,"

Off Roze Island, Corea.

December 26th 1884.

My dear Colleague.

I am at this moment staying on the U. S. Ship "Ossipee" at Chemulpo, having sent Mrs Foot by the Flag Ship "Trenton," to Nagasaki. I should have written to you ere this but it has been simply impossible, and I am at this time worn out with the care and excitement of the last two or three weeks. The details of the late coup d'état in Corea have perhaps reached you, but I will endeavor to give

Hon: John A. Bingham, &c &c &c
Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipy'

upon

you, in a succinct way, my version of them. It had its incipiency in an attempt on the part of what is called the Japanese or progressive party to seize the Government and oust the non progressive or Chinese party. It was an ill advised and futile movement boldly planned, but with no force behind it, and under any circumstances must have fallen to the ground, simply because the great mass of the people was not prepared to accept the new ideas, nor in any way in sympathy with the Revolutionists. On the evening of the 4th inst, a dinner was given at the offices of the Postal Department, at the dinner there were present, the Foreign Representatives and many of the leading Corean Officials. Near the close of the dinner an alarm of fire was given

and

and as it seemed to be near at hand
most of the guests left the table, and
either passed out or looked out of
the windows at the fire. Several of them
shortly returned to the table, among the
rest myself. In the meantime Min Yong
Ik., late envoy to the United States, had
it seems decided to take his departure
and had, with his servants passed
out of the inner gate of the Court
Yard, We were chatting pleasantly
when Min Yong Ik entered the door
covered with blood, streaming from
ghastly wounds. In a moment Every
thing was confusion, Coreans tore
off their official robes and hats
and rushed out, Some one fired
a pistol in the Court Yard and
officials Soldiers and Servants

rushed

rushed pell mell over the rear fences
leaving the wounded man, Von Mollendorff,
myself, Mr Scudder, and Mr Yui (my
interpreter) the sole occupants of the
room. after assisting to place Mr
Yong Ik in a comfortable position
and finding that a despatch was sent
for our American Doctor, I took my
departure and returned to the Legation.
That night messengers came to me
from the King saying that great
excitement prevailed and that he
feared for our personal safety, and
requested that Mrs Foot and myself
would come to the Palace at once. the
same messenger was sent to the
British Consul adjacent; Mr and
Mrs Aston came at once to the
U. S. Legation with the intention of
going

going to the Palace, but after consideration I determined that I would not take this force from the Legation, but sent word to His Majesty that I would unite on him in the morning with the other Representatives.

Immediately after the attempted assassination of Min Yong Ik. several of the conspirators went to the Palace, frightened the King and Queen, informing them that there was great commotion, and said that they had fears for the personal safety of Their Majesties, and advised them to remove immediately to a more secluded place. They then took refuge in a Smaller Palace. In the mean time, as I understand, and believe, three messages, one after the other, purporting to come from the King, were sent

sent to the Japanese Minister, asking him to come to the Palace to protect the person of the King, in accordance with this request, the Japanese Minister left his Legation with his guard, and proceeded to the Palace. On the following morning, ostensibly by the direction of the King, five or six of the leading Corean Officials were called to the Palace and immediately Executed or assassinated. About Eleven o'clock I went to the Small Palace where his Majesty was, in company with Capt. Zembsch, H.I.G. Majesty's Commissioner, and H.B. Majesty's Consul General Mr Aston, we found the King in great trepidation, very little was said, the leading Conspirators were present, the Japanese troops were guarding the

gates.

gates, and numbers of Corean Soldiers were massed in the streets, That afternoon or Evening, Their Majesties returned to the Palace proper accompanied by the Japanese guard. On the following day the Chinese Commissioner came to me, and I advised him, as had been agreed upon at a meeting of the Foreign Representatives, that nothing ought to be done to bring about a conflict between Japanese and Chinese troops, that it was absolutely necessary that the public pulse should be kept as quiet as possible, and that whatever was wrong could be righted by peaceful measures. Subsequently the other Representatives called upon him and gave the same advice, he insisted that the Chinese Soldiers were there for

for the purpose of protecting the
person of the King, and while he was
inclined to follow our advice, he did
not know how far the Chinese General
would act upon it. On the Sixth inst.
the Chinese troops went to the Palace,
forced their way in, the Coreans making
common cause with them, resulting
in a conflict with the Japanese
guard, in which a number were
killed on both sides. In the midst
of the conflict the King decided to
withdraw to a place of greater
Security; the Japanese guard then
withdrew and returned to their Legation.
In the meantime great Excitement
and turmoil existed amongst the
people, numbers of Japanese civilians
were cruelly murdered by the populace.

Japanese

Japanese men, women and children who could do so, reached the U.S. Legation for protection, which I afforded them to the best of my ability.

We had inside of the Legation walls H.B.M.'s Consul General and wife, and the attaches of the Consulate including servants, Mr Hall Jay an Englishman, and his wife; Dr Allen wife and child; Mrs Foote and myself, Mr Scudder, Ensign Brenadon U.S.N. and Mr Townsend, Americans. We had a guard of thirty Corean Soldiers, upon whom I placed no reliance; about twenty Japanese men women and Children, including four Japanese Soldiers whom Mr Takezoye had the kindness to send to me, and several Chinese servants. We were fully armed

armed, and placed the women and Children
in the most secure place; Core an Soldiers
were kept in the rear, the Japanese by
themselves in a Central Court, and
we guarded the gates night and day.
On the afternoon of the Seventh the Japanese
guard left their Legation, and marched
out of the City, two Cannon and many Small
shots were fired at them as they passed
out, which fire of Small Shot they returned.
Shortly after they left fire broke out in the
buildings of the Japanese Legation, the
streets were filled with a howling mass
of Excited people, the danger seemed
imminent but fortunately their attention
was not directed to us.

I had given directions that no Coreans
should be permitted to leave the Compound
for fear that they would give the information
that

that we were protecting the Japanese.
For several days the City gates were
kept closed and ingress was not
permitted, gradually quiet was restored.
On the 10th I had an audience with His
Majesty at the Chinese Camp, there
were present all the Foreign Representatives,
the leading Asian Officials, the Chinese
Commissioner, the Chinese General,
His Majesty asked the Foreign Representatives
if they would go to Chemulpo and
seek an interview with the Japanese
Minister, asking us to express to him
His Majesty's desire to maintain
friendly relations with Japan. At
the close of the Audience, I took occasion
to say that I had 15 or 20 Japanese
men women and Children under my
protection, I proposed to send them
to

to Chemulpo, under the Escort of Ensign Barnadou of the U.S. Navy, and that I asked that a joint Chinese and Corean guard be furnished for their protection enroute,

On the 13th we proceeded to Chemulpo and had an interview with His Excellency the Japanese Minister, Carrying to him the kindly messages sent by His Majesty, The German Commissioner and British Consul General decided to remain in Chemulpo and I returned to the United States Legation at Seoul, where I had left Mrs Foote, by the Earnest request of their Majesties, who seemed to think that the people would become quiet if we did not take our departure.

Several despatches have been written by

by the President of the Corean Foreign
Office, to the Japanese Minister making
certain accusations, claiming that
the Corean Government has proofs
to substantiate the same, asserting
among other things that the Japanese
Minister must have had foreknowledge
of what would occur; that on the night
of the attempted assassination of
Min Yong Ik, the Japanese guard
were already at their Legation instead
of being in their Camp; that Munitions
of war including Cannon were
concentrated at the Legation; that
the Japanese Minister and the guard
had taken possession of the Palace
to which the King was to be removed,
before His Majesty had arrived; that
in the End they gave protection to the
Revolutionists.

Revolutionists, and permitted them to take their departure on a Japanese merchant vessel. Of these assertions they profess to have proof, but I do not give credence to facts extorted by torture, and that large numbers of people have been put to torture I have no doubt, and believe to be true.

The leading Revolutionists were men who held high positions in the Government. They were young men, liberal, progressive and clever, devotedly attached to the King and seemingly very patriotic. That they had for many months been planning this Coup d'Etat there is no doubt, and that they might give to the movement as much force and character as possible, they were very intimate with the Foreign Representatives, and while

Nothing

nothing was revealed, they were more than willing to make it appear that we were kindly disposed towards them, and favored their progressive ideas. For my part I do not believe that the Japanese Minister was any more in their confidence than the other Representatives. He informs me, and I have full faith in his statement, that the guard came from their Camp upon the breaking out of the fires which seemed to be near the Japanese Legation on the night of the 4th when the attempt was made upon the life of Min Yong Ik; that they had with them only such ammunition as they are accustomed to carry, that no Cannon nor ammunition was at that time stored in the Legation; that he only went to the Palace at

at the earnest solicitation of His Majesty, and after three successive messages had been sent to him; that he knew nothing of the Execution of any Corean Officials until long after they had taken place, that when he left the Legation with the guard, he started, as he supposed, for the Palace proper, and knew nothing of the removal of the King and instead of arriving at the small Palace before the King, he found the King there, and that His Majesty greeted him most Cordially and thanked him for coming, and that the Japanese guard instead of making attacks only defended themselves, Under such Circumstances and in the midst of such conflicting interests, it is not strange that

Exhaustion

Extravagant Statements should
be made

I am my dear Colleague,

Sincerely Yours

(Sgd) Lucius H. Forte.

P.S. As for the Revolutionists it seems to me that having reached a Japanese vessel, asylum should be accorded to them, as for three days they were virtually, the Government, having been appointed to the highest official positions by His Majesty and so gazetted, One was made Prime Minister, One President of the Foreign Office &c, &c, &c,

Ackd by Subject
when to Scanlan
for publication
Feby 18. cir No

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1983.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, Jany 10th 1885

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Imperial Decrees relative to
Regulations for explosives etc.

No. 1983. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, January 10th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I enclose for your information, "Regulations for the "Explosives" and for the Superintendence of explosives" in this Empire, issued by Imperial decrees of His Majesty, Nos 31 and 32 dated the 27th ultimo and officially published in the Japan Daily Mail of the 6th inst.

It is to be noted that Art. 1. of the "Regulations for explosives" prohibits all persons from manufacturing gun powder and explosives, or gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine dynamite fulminate

fulminating Mercury and other Explosives Materials", and that Art. 1. of the "Regulations for the Superintendance of Explosives" provides that persons employing Explosives for the purpose of disturbing public tranquility or of injuring the life and property of others or causing others to employ them for such purposes shall be liable to punishment with death. Some such restraints as these seem to be needed in all Western Nations, and this Government in my opinion has by these Regulations given another evidence of its capacity to regulate its own affairs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Jno. A. Bingham

Inclosure - Extract from Japan Mail of date Jany 6th 1885

Enclosure from Japan Daily Mail - Day 6th 1885 -
With Mr Bingham's No 1983.

REGULATIONS FOR EXPLOSIVES.

IMPERIAL NOTIFICATION No. 31.

The following Regulations for Explosives have been established:—

N.B.—All statutes and regulations, which are contradictory to the provisions of these Regulations, are hereby concelled.

By Decree of H.I.M. the MIKADO.

PRINCE SANJO SANEYOSHI,
First Minister of State.
COUNT YAMAGATA ARITOMO,
Minister for Home Affairs.
COUNT SAIGO YORIMICHI,
Minister of War.
COUNT KAWAMURA SUMIYOSHI,
Minister of Marine.

December 27th, 1884.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1.—All persons are prohibited from manufacturing gunpowder and explosives (gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, fulminating mercury, and other explosive materials). This provision does not extend to fireworks, matches, and similar articles.

Art. 2.—Persons desirous of dealing in gunpowder and the like, *i.e.* gunpowder and all kinds of explosives, shall apply for permits to the competent local Governments (in Tokiyo *Fu*, the Metropolitan Police Bureau).

N.B.—The number of dealers in explosives shall not exceed fifteen within the jurisdiction of each local Government.

Art. 3.—Gunpowder and explosives shall be sold exclusively to dealers in these substances by the Departments of War and of Marine, from the stores of these departments.

Art. 4.—Local Governments (in Tokiyo *Fu*, the Metropolitan Police Bureau), may cause the police to examine explosives in private possession, irrespective of their being owned by dealers or non-dealers, if it be deemed necessary.

Art. 5.—In time of war, or other emergency, the Ministers of War and Marine may suspend the sale of explosives by their respective Departments, and the Minister for Home Affairs may suspend the private sale and transport of such articles.

Art. 6.—The sale, transport, or packing of explosives shall not take place before sunrise nor after sunset, except under official sanction.

SECTION II.—SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Art. 7.—Dealers in explosives shall report in writing, to the competent local Police Stations, the nature and quantity of explosives they have purchased every month, along with certificates in proof thereof, before the 10th of the following month.

Art. 8.—Persons, who are not dealers in explosives, desirous of selling such of those materials as may be in their possession, shall sell them to licensed dealers, who will receive certificates of the sale from the sellers.

Art. 9.—Dealers in explosives shall sell those materials only if designed for rifle shooting or sporting use, or for use in mining, engineering, fireworks, or other similar purposes.

N.B.—Explosives may not be sold to persons of less than sixteen years of age, or to lunatics.

Art. 10.—In purchasing explosives, those who have obtained shooting or firework licences, shall exhibit them to the dealers; those who purchase them for rifle or gunnery practice shall receive permits from the competent local Police Stations, and deliver them to the dealers; military or naval persons who use explosives for target practice shall receive permits from their respective Departments and also deliver them to the dealers.

[N.B.—The quantity of explosives purchasable at one time shall not exceed the following limits;—for rifles, gunpowder 300 *me* (one *me* is equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce), percussion caps 500: for rifles and guns furnished to vessels, for one gun, 50 cartridges and 70 fuzes; for one rifle, 100 cartridges, 150 percussion caps: for fireworks, gunpowder 5,000 *me*. Persons desirous of purchasing explosives for mining, engineering, or other professional purposes shall receive the written endorsement of the competent local Police Stations to a statement as to the use of the explosives, their kind, and quantity, and the place of their use, and shall deliver the same to the dealer.]

Art. 11.—Dealers in explosives may sell them after inspecting the written licenses of buyers, or receiving their permits.

[N.B.—The quantity of explosives to be sold shall not exceed the limits stated in Art. 10.

Art. 12.—Dealers in explosives shall report in writing, to the competent local Governments, the addresses and names of buyers, the kind and quantity of explosives sold, and the dates of the sales, along with certificates in proof thereof, before the 10th of every month.

SECTION III.—STORING OF EXPLOSIVES.

Art. 13.—Explosives, to the quantity of 300 *me* of gunpowder and 500 percussion cups, may be stored in places of safety. Dealers in explosives may, with the permission of the local Governments, (in Tokiyo *fu* the Metropolian Police Bureau), store in godowns, gunpowder up to the quantity of 10,000 *me*, explosive powder to 1,000 *me*, percussion caps and fuzes to the number of 10,000; and manufactures of fireworks may store gunpowder up to the quantity of 5,000 *me* and explosive powder to 500 *me*. Beyond these quantities, explosives shall not be stored in any place, except Gunpowder Godowns. Beyond 500,000 *me* of gunpowder, or 50,000 *me* of explosive powder, explosives shall not be stored even in Gunpowder Godowns.

Art. 14.—When explosives are stored in one godown, explosive materials of different kinds shall be separated from one another by some incombustible substance.

Art. 15.—Persons desirous of erecting Gunpowder Godowns must apply for, and receive, the permission of the competent local Governments (in Tokiyo *fu* the Metropolitan police Bureau), by sending in written statements of the places and style of their construction, along with maps of the neighbourhood.

Art. 16.—Gunpowder Godowns shall not be erected within 10 *cho* (about $\frac{10}{16}$ of a mile) of the Imperial Palace and Detached Palaces.

Art. 17.—Gunpowder Godowns must be at a distance of over 50 *ken* (300 feet) from any Imperial cemetery, shrine, temple, public garden, dwelling, or any place where fire is in use, national road, prefectural road, railway line, telegraph line, river or lake navigable by steamers, and any other Gunpowder Godown.

Art. 18.—Gunpowder Godowns shall be either of earth or brick work, roofed with light incombustible materials. No nail, or tile shall be exposed in the interior, no transparent glass shall be used for the windows, lightning conductors shall be erected, and the Godowns shall be surrounded at a distance of 2 *ken* (six feet) by earthworks raised to the height of six feet. At the entrance of each such earthwork, a post over six feet high, and over 5 *sun* (six inches) square, bearing the characters "Gunpowder Godown," shall be erected.

Art. 19.—No timber, or other grass combustible materials shall be allowed to accumulate within 14 *ken* (64 feet) of any Gunpowder Godown. No building, where fire is in use, or gas manufactured, shall be constructed or laid, and no inflammable materials shall be allowed to accumulate within 50 *ken* (300 feet) of any Gunpowder Godown.

Art. 20.—Persons desirous of erecting stores for explosives, for their immediate wants, great quantities being required for mining, engineering or other works, shall apply for permission to the competent local Governments (in Tokiyo *Fu* the Metropolitan Police Bureau), according to the provisions of Art. 15, the distances mentioned in Art. 17 being doubled.

N.B.—The quantity of explosives to be stored shall not exceed 2,000 *me* of gunpowder or 10,000 *me* of explosive

Art. 21.—Fireworks manufactories must be at a distance of over 10 *ken* (160 feet) from any house, or building where fire is in use, and explosives of over 5,000 *me* shall not be allowed to remain in any such manufactory.

SECTION IV.—CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Art. 22.—In transporting explosives of more than 5,000 *me*, they shall be accompanied by a written statement of their kind and quantity, the date, and hour at which transport is begun, their destination, and the route by which they are to be transported, whether by land or sea, along with the permit of the competent local Police Stations; When the conveyance shall be accomplished, the permit shall be returned to the office of issue; and if the explosives be transported to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the office of issue, the permit shall be presented to the Police Station within whose jurisdiction such place is.

Art. 23.—In transporting explosives of more than 5,000 *me*, they shall be packed in wooden, copper, or zinc vessels, in which no iron nail or band is used, packed with straw or girdled with straw ropes, and covered with blankets or the like; and these vessels shall have affixed to them labels marked "Explosives." (Such label shall measure 2 feet in length and 2.5 feet in width for use on land, and 3 feet in length and 5 feet in width, for use on sea) and they shall be attended by guards. When explosives are loaded in vessels, the processes of shipping dangerous articles, as stated in Notification 192 published in August 1873 shall be strictly observed.

Art. 24.—In transporting explosives, care must be taken to avoid heat, and when stoppages are made on land they must be left in places of safety and under guard.

Section V.—Penalties.

Art. 25.—Persons secretly manufacturing or selling explosives, even though they may not be designed for warlike purposes, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Art. 167 of the Criminal Law, and persons secretly in possession of explosives according to the provisions of Art. 160 of the Criminal Law.

Art. 26.—The provisions of Arts. 158, 159, and 161 of the Criminal Law shall also be applied to offences similar to those mentioned in the preceding article.

Art. 27.—Persons illegally erecting gunpowder godowns or temporary stores shall be liable to fines of not less than 10 *yen* and not more than 100 *yen*.

Art. 28.—Persons refusing to submit to the police inspection provided in Art. 4, or transporting or selling or buying explosives in violation of the suspension enacted according to the provisions of Art. 5, or violating the provisions of Arts. 9, 10, 11, 13, and 19, or storing explosives beyond the limits stated in Art. 20, or violating the provisions of Art. 21, or transferring the ownership of explosives, without being themselves dealers in these materials, shall be liable to fines of not less than 2 *yen* and not more than 50 *yen*.

Art. 29.—Persons violating the provisions of Arts. 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 23, and 24 shall be liable to fines of not less them 1 *yen*, and not more than 1.95 *yen*.

Art. 30.—In case of dealers in explosives violating these Regulations, their business may be prohibited or suspended.

Appendix.

Those manufacturers of gunpowder, who formerly obtained permission for purposes of trade, will be permitted to continue their business till the 28th February, 1885, and if applications be sent in to the local Governments (in Tokiyo *Fu* the Metropolitan Police Bureau), along with a written statement of the various machines used in the manufacture, and the quantity of explosives stored by them, before that date, the authorities will take over such machines and material at a reasonable price.

Those dealers in ammunition who formerly obtained the necessary permission to trade, will be permitted to continue their business till the 28th February, 1885, and fireworks manufacturers who formerly obtained permission to manufacture, will also be permitted to continue their operations till the same date, while those persons who formerly stored explosives will be permitted to continue doing so till the 31st January, 1885. After these dates they must observe the provisions of these Regulations.

Imperial Proclamation No. 33.

The following Regulations for the Superintendence of Explosives have been established.

By Decree of H.I.M. the Mikado.

Prince Sanjo Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister of State.
Count Yamagata Aritomo,
Minister for Home Affairs.
Count Yamada Akiyoshi,
Minister of Justice.

December 27th, 1884.

Regulations for the Superintendence of Explosives.

Art. 1.—Persons employing explosives for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity, or of injuring the life and property of others, or causing others to employ them for such purposes, shall be liable to punishment by death.

Art. 2.—Persons who attempt to employ explosives for such purposes as are described in the preceding Article, and are detected, shall be sentenced to indefinite or definite terms of transportation.

Art. 3.—Persons manufacturing, importing, or in the possession of, explosives, or implements or engines required for their use, for such purposes as are described in Article 1, shall be sentenced to major imprisonment.

Art. 4.—Persons who by force or persuasion induce others to carry out the purposes described in Article 1, or who participate in plans having such purposes in view, but who do not themselves actually commit the acts specified, shall be sentenced to major imprisonment.

Art. 5.—Persons manufacturing, importing, selling, transferring, or taking in charge, explosives, or implements or engines required for their use, or contracting to do so on behalf of perpetrators of crimes described in Art. 1, shall be sentenced to major imprisonment.

Art. 6.—Persons manufacturing, importing, owning, or contracting for explosives, who fail to prove that they have not done so for such purposes as are described in Art. 1, shall be sentenced to major imprisonment for not less than two years and not more than five years, and a fine of not less than 20 *yen* and not more than 200 *yen*.

Art. 7.—Persons discovering explosives shall immediately report the fact to the police authorities. Anyone who violates this provision shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than 5 *yen* and not more than 50 *yen*.

Art. 8.—Persons recognizing the existence of attempts at crimes described in these Regulations, shall immediately report the fact to the police authorities or to those on whom injury is about to be inflicted. Persons violating the provisions of this Article shall be sentenced to major imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than five years.

Art. 9.—Persons concealing, or permitting the concealment of, perpetrators of crimes described in these Regulations, or obliterating the evidences of their crimes, shall be sentenced to punishment applicable to those original offenders, less one or two degrees.

Art. 10.—The provisions of Arts. 80 and 81 of the Criminal Law do not extend to perpetrators of crimes described in these Regulations. In the case of persons below sixteen years of age, having no discretionary power, they shall be dealt with according to the Criminal Law.

Art. 11.—Persons making preparations, or harbouring secret plans, for the perpetration of crimes described in Art. 1, but making confession of the facts before carrying them out, shall be acquitted of punishment applicable to perpetrators of such crimes, and sentenced to police supervision for not less than six months and not more than three years. The same provision extends to offenders described in Art. 5.

Art. 12.—If the Criminal Law shall be found to provide more severe punishment for crimes described in these Regulations, the sentences shall be adjusted to such provisions.

(72)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

dw Edwards

No. 1984.

United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, January 10th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Receipt and transmissal of telegraphic instruction from the Department for Minister Foote, Corea.

No. 1984. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, January 10th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 8th instant at 11.40 A. M, I received the following telegram:

" Station. Tokei Central 8th Jan. 1885.

" Given in at Washington (no date)

" Bingham, Minister. Tokio.

" Tell Foote to remain at post. "

" for the present. Frelinghuysen. "

On the 8th instant at 12 M. I sent per messenger to the Central Telegraph office in this city the following telegram to Mr. Foote:

" Tokei, 8th January.

" Foote, Minister. Seoul, Corea.

Department

" Department directs that you remain
" at your post at present. Express from
" Fusan. Bingham. "

On the 9th instant I addressed and forwarded per mail a note to Her Foote (a copy of which is herewith) apprising him of your telegraphic instruction to me and of my telegram to him of the 8th instant, and stating therein the following:
"clearly it is deemed by the Department
"highly important that you (Mr. Foote)
" should for the present remain at your
" post in Corea."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Mr. Bingham to Mr. Foote,
dated January 9th 1885.

Enclosure with Mr. Bingham's No. 1984.

Copy.

No. 1531. United States Legation.

Tokei. Japan, Jan'y 9th 1885.

Hon Lucius H. Foote,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States,

Seoul. Corea.

Sir:

I have the honor to acquaint you that on yesterday the 8th instant I received from the Honorable Secretary of State, a telegram wherein Mr. Frelinghuysen directs me as follows:

" Bingham, Minister. Tokio.

" Tell Foote to remain at post for the
" present. Frelinghuysen. "

I telegraphed this instruction to

you

" you on yesterday as follows:

Tokei, 8th January 1883.

" Foote, Minister,

" Seoul Corea

" Department directs that you

" remain at your post at present.

" Express from Fusan

" " Brigham "

Clearly it is deemed by the Department highly important that you should for the present remain at your post in Corea. I will thank you to inform me of the receipt of my telegram which was by me prepaid for its delivery to you in Seoul.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) John A Brigham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

No 1
Received in response to request of Feb 14th 1885.
Transmits a report on the Lepidoptera of Hong Kong

Original letter sent to Smithsonian Feby 20th 1885
Enclosure sent to Prof Edwards Feby 20th 1885

United States Legation

Yokei Japan. 12th January 1885.

The Honble
The Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmitting Mr Eastlake's "Entomologia Hongkongensis" a Report on the Lepidoptera of Hongkong

No 1985. United States Legation

Yokei Japan, 12th January 1865.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have been favored by Mr F. Warrington Eastlake, a citizen of the United States resident here, with an interesting paper, prepared by him, upon the Entomology of the island of Hongkong, where that gentleman resided for some time. At his request I transmit his paper for the use of the Smithsonian Institution

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Mc A Pruyn

Enclosures

Mr Eastlake's "Entomologia Hongkong.

- Ensis "

Bingham

Applied. Original
under separate
cover Feby 18
Circ Ltr
No. 1986.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Ward

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 12th Jany, 1885.

Mr Bingham to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Requesting three copies of Foreign
Relations for 1883.

No. 1986. United States Legation

Yokei Japan, 12th January 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I would respectfully request three copies of the "Foreign Relations for 1883," — one of which I desire for the Legation, one for the Foreign Office, and one for myself.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Wm. A. Kinghorne

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Benedict

Mr Edwards.

No 1987. United States Legation

Tokei Japan. 12th Jany 1885.

Mr Bingham to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Report of Passports issued
during the year 1884.

N.B.

No 1987. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, January 12th 1885.

Hon; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that during the year 1884, there was issued by me but one Passport, namely Passport No 36, dated and issued October 24th 1884, to Mrs Rachel L. Andrews, wife of William S. Andrews, both of whom are natural born citizens of the United States, and residents in the city of New York. The Passport was issued upon the affidavit of Mrs Andrews, stating therein that she is the wife

wife of William S. Andrews, who resides in New York city, that he is a citizen of the United States, that she is twenty-seven (27) years of age, that her nativity is New York city, that she resides in that city, that she never bore arms against the United States, nor gave aid or countenance to persons in armed hostility thereto, &c. & complying in all respects with the requirements of law and the "Personal Instructions." This affidavit subscribed and sworn to, by said Rachel C. Andrews, in my presence at this Legation on the 24th of October last, and duly certified remains on file in this Legation. The fee of $5.00 for the Passport, will be found

accounted

accounted for to the Government
in my quarterly accounts sent
herewith for the fourth quarter of
the year 1884.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Mo C. Bingham

Complied Feby 18 Circular



No. 1988.

Mr Edwards

United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan January 12th 1885.

Mr. Brigham

To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Request for a copy of circular of the Secretary of Treasury proclaiming the values of foreign coins for the year 1885.

No. 1988. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jan'y 12th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request a copy of the Circular of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the 1st instant proclaiming "the "values of foreign coins expressed "in the money of account of the U.S." from and after the 1st of January 1885 and issued by the Honorable Secretary in pursuance of Section 3564, U.S. Revised Statutes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M. A. Bingham

No. 1988. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jan'y 12th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully request a copy of the Circular of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the 1st instant proclaiming "the "values of foreign coins expressed "in the money of account of the U.S." from and after the 1st of January 1885 and issued by the Honorable Secretary in pursuance of Section 3564, U.S. Revised Statutes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M. C. Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

Mr Kickhoffer

No. 1989.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, January 12th 1885.

Mr Bingham to the
Secretary of State

Subject:

Account for two Telegrams sent to the State Department, of date 22nd Dec. 1884, and to Mr Forte, of date the 8th Jany 1885. See Mr. Bingham's numbers 1975 and 1984.

U. S. Legation

Yokei Japan, Jany 12th 1885.

For copy of telegram Voucher No1, See Mr Binghams
despatch No. 1975, dated Dec, 22nd 1884.

For copy of telegram Voucher No2, See Mr Binghams
despatch No 1984 dated January 10th 1885.

No. 1989 United States Legation.

Tokio Japan, January 12th 1886.

Hon: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to Enclose herewith, my account with appropriate vouchers therefor a Telegram sent to you by me on the 22nd of December last, at the request of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in relation to the offer verbally made to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Inouye, of a gift of land in this city to our Government for Legation purposes, of which I acquainted You in my No. 1975 dated the 22nd of December last.

2/ last, and I also enclose herewith my account for a Telegram, reported to you in my No 1984, dated the 10th instant, sent by me to Mr Forte on the 8th instant, advising him of your Telegraphic instruction to me, that he should remain for the present at his post. As the last paragraph of Article XXXIV, "Perenial Instructions," provides that "Telegrams will not, hereafter "be regarded as part of the ordinary "Contingent Expenses of a Legation;" and by Article XXXV, last paragraph, it is provided that "for expenses incurred for telegrams, "drafts will be made upon the "Secretary of State;" I infer that my accounts for these telegrams

Should

Should be separately reported to you monthly, as required by said Article XXXIV, and not in my ordinary quarterly account for Contingent Expenses.

Having regard to the further provision of said Article XXXIV, that "at "the Close of Each month" my accounts for Telegrams "shall be transmitted "to the Department, at which time "the Minister may draw upon "the Secretary of State for the "amount paid for Telegrams "during the month;" I have thought it within the Spirit of the Instruction to draw upon you my draft No 8, payable fifteen days after sight, dated the 9th instant, for the amount paid by me for said two Telegrams, which

which draft calls for the sum of $144.16 U.S. Gold, is payable to the order of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and is the Equivalent of $165.20 (the total amount paid by me for said two telegrams) in Mexicans, or their Equivalent in Japanese Silver yen at 869, the rate fixed by the Treasury Circular for the year 1884 for Japanese Silver Yen; and which draft for $144.16 U.S. Gold is one dollar less than the Equivalent of $165.20 Mexicans, at 873, the rate of the Mexican dollar fixed by said Treasury Circular for 1884. It is proper that I record the fact that said Bank discounted my said draft at

at the current rate of Exchange here, to wit: .88, and paid me therefor at the said rate the sum of 163.81 Japanese Silver yen and no more. You will please observe that attached to my account herewith for the Expenses incurred and paid by me for said two telegrams, is the original receipt, (a duplicate of which will be sent per next mail) of the Telegraph Office, dated the 22nd ultimo for 149.20 Japanese Silver yen, in payment of my telegram to you dated the 22nd of December last, and also the original receipt of said Office for 16.20 Japanese Silver yen, paid by me on the 8th instant for the transmission

of my said telegram of that
date to Mr Foote, including its
transmission per Express from
Fusan, Corea, to Seoul (a duplicate
of which will also be sent per
next mail, with a duplicate of
the Enclosed account.)

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant.

Jno. M Bingham

Enclosures.

No 1. Mr Bingham's account, with
two vouchers, No 1 for Telegram to the
Secretary of State dated 22nd Dec. 1884.

No 2. For Telegram sent by Mr Bingham
to Mr Foote, dated 8th January 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Edwards

Clte Micklehoeffer

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan. Jany 14th 1885.

Mr. Goward

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Account for salary for the quarter ending December 31st 1884.

JM

United States Legation,

Tokei Japan. January 14th 1885.

Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir!

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for the quarter ending December 31st 1884. for salary together with the loss by exchange on my drafts sold here in Japan. accompanied by an exchange voucher of the banker and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Gustavus Goward.

Secretary of Legation

Enclosure.

Account as above mentioned

Subject file

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED

No. 1990.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Jany 14th 1885

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject-

H. E. Li Shen Chang, Chinese Minister at Tokei succeeded by H. E. Chiih Chang Tsu. Mr. Binghams good offices in the matter of the Corean outbreak and the relations between China and Japan, to preserve friendly feelings, requested.

No. 1990. United States Legation,

Yokei Japan, Jany 14th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to apprise you, that on the 5th instant I received from His Excellency Li Shu Chang, His Imperial Chinese Majesty's late Envoy at this Court, a note, dated the 2nd instant (a Copy & which is herewith), acquainting me that he is about to leave for China, and has turned over the conduct of the Legation to his successor Chüh Chang Tsu, duly accredited by His Majesty the Emperor of China to Japan, in the quality

quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

On the 7th instant, I made acknowledgment to His Excellency Li Shu Chang of his note of the 2nd instant, a copy of which acknowledgment is enclosed herewith.

I may remark that I have received a visit from His Excellency Chiih Chang Tsu the successor of Mr. Li, who, in his interview with me requested, as also did his predecessor Mr. Li, my good offices in bringing about a good understanding between Japan and China in the Corean affair.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A Bingham

Enclosures - (1) Mr. Li to Mr. Bingham, Jany 2nd 1885
(2) Mr. Bingham to Mr. Li, Jany 7th 1885.

Enclosure No. 1. with Mr. Binghams No 1990.

Copy.

U. S. C. Mis Legation, Tokio.

Kwang Shü 10th year 11th moon,

17th day (2nd Janry 1885)

My dear Colleague,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I am about to leave for China, and have handed over the conduct of the business of this Legation to my successor, Chüh Chang Tsu, His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, who has newly arrived at Tokio, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

I

His Excellency

Hon. John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States of America

I venture to express the hope that Your Excellency will extend to Mr. Chüh Chong Tsu the same cordial relations and friendly considerations which I have already received from yourself and for which I now beg to express my sincere acknowledgment.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) Li Shu chang

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Brighams No 1990.

Copy.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 9th 1885.

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to ~~"~~ "
acknowledge the receipt of your kind
note of the 2nd instant wherein you
acquaint me of your purpose to
leave for China, and that you have
committed the conduct of His Imperial
Chinese Majestys Affairs in the Legation
at Tokei to your successor, His
Excellency Chih Chang Tsu, who
has entered upon his official duties
as H. I. C. His Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
As requested by Your Excellency, I beg
to assure you that it will give me

much

much pleasure to extend to your honorable successor all possible courtesy and consideration, both personally and officially.

Regretting Your Excellencys departure from me, personally and officially, and desiring for Your Excellency a safe return to your native land, and a happy future, I pray you my dear Sir, to accept the renewed assurance of my highest respect and consideration.

(Sgd) Jno. A. Bingham

To His Excellency

Le Shu Chang

Late Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary

of H. I. C. M.

Acknowledge file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 1991.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 14th January 1885.

Mr Bingham to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmitting telegram, as published in the "Japan Gazette" of the 13th Jany 1885. announcing the amicable settlement of the Japanese and Corean difficulty

No. 1991. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 14th January 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir,

It is with great satisfaction that I note for your information that a telegram appeared in the "Japan Gazette" of last evening, the 13th instant - (a copy of which as published is herewith), to the effect that His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who proceeded last month to Corea as Commissioner for Japan, to negotiate an amicable settlement with the King of Corea of the recent troubles

troubles there, Entered into negotiations for this purpose at Seoul on the 7th instant, and that on the 8th instant, the demands of Japan were acceded to, and full satisfaction having been given by the Corean Government, the affair was settled amicably."

I have no doubt this telegram is authentic, and that His Excellency Count Inouye will shortly return to his post. I note in the same paper the remark, made Editorially, that "the Chinese Government may still have something to say in the matter." It is difficult to see by what color of right China can have any thing to say in the matter.

I have the honor to be

Sir

&

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Inº A Knight

Enclosure.

Telegram, as published in the Japan Gazette, of 13th January 1885.

The Japan Gazette.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 13TH, 1885.

DAILY NOTES.

THE telegram published in the *Kwampo* is as follows:—Bakan, January 11th, afternoon. H. E. Count Inouye, high commissioner, was received in audience by the King of Corea on the 6th instant. On the 7th Count Inouye entered into negotiations with H. E. Kinkoshin, specially appointed plenipotentiary for the purpose. On the 8th the demands of Japan were acceded to and full satisfaction having been given the affair was settled amicably.

Certain matters having yet to be arranged, the high commissioner will not leave Corea for four or five days.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Edwards

United States Legation

Tokio Japan, 15th Jany, 1885.

M. Kickhoefer

Mr Lum.

To the Secretary of State;

Subject:

Account for Salary for fractional fourth quarter of the year Ending Dec 31st 1884.

United States Legation.

Tokei Japan 15th January 1885.

Hon: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for Salary for the fractional fourth quarter of the year Ending December 31st 1884. together with Exchange Voucher certified to by the Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and myself.

You will please note that my Exchange Voucher herewith shews a loss by exchange on my draft for £ 89.9.1. on Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. London, of $ 1.14/100 U.S. Gold

which

which amount I have Entered in my account as "Balance due me from the United States."

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Edwin Dun.

Enclosure.

Account for Salary for the fractional fourth quarter of the Year Ending December 31st 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1992 Mr Kickhoffer

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan Jany 16th 1885

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Mr. Binghams Salary account for the fourth quarter 1884.

No. 1992

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jany 16th 1885

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my account for Salary for the fourth quarter of the year 1884, in which you will please note that I debit the Government with my Salary for said quarter in the sum of $3000 U.S. Gold and credit the Government with my draft dated December 31st 1884 drawn on Messrs Morton, Rose & Co London for £616.9.2. which at $4.86 6/10 is equal to $3000 U.S. Gold, and for which at the current rate of exchange on the 31st ultimo, I received

as

as per the certificate of the Manager
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
2 at Yokohama (and which is hereunto enclosed)
in Japanese Silver Yen, the sum of thirty
four hundred and forty, and sixty nine $\frac{7}{100}$ Cents
$\frac{69.7}{100}$ (Silver 3440 $\frac{69.7}{100}$), and no more, and
which sum of 3440 $\frac{69.7}{100}$ Silver yen at 86·9 the
value fixed by the Treasury Circular of
the 1st of January 1884, "in the money of
account of the United States", is the Equivalent-
of $2989 $\frac{26.5}{100}$ U.S. Gold and no more, thereby
shewing a loss by Exchange on said draft for
Salary $10 $\frac{03}{100}$ U.S. Gold and for which loss
you will please note I debit the Government
in my separate account for Contingent
Expenses for said fourth quarter and
which account is transmitted with my No
1993 of Current date herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
Wm A Bingham

Enclosures-1 Mr. Binghams Salary account for 4th quarter 1884
(2) Bankers Certificate for sale of draft and loss on Exchange

Acctes. Mch 27 85
Cipher

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

Mr Kickhoefer

No 1993.

United States Legation
Yokei Japan, 16th Jany 1885.

Mr Bingham,
To the Secretary of State

Subject-

Mr Bingham's account for Contingencies for the fourth quarter of the year 1884, and Enclosures.

No: 1993. United States Legation

Yokei Japan, January 16th 1885.

Hon: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my account for contingent Expenses for the fourth quarter of the year 1884. with appropriate vouchers, which shews that I credit the Government with balance in my hands as per my contingent account for the third (3) quarter 1884, with the sum of $139.16, also with proceeds of my contingent draft dated the 31st of December 1884 on Morton Rose & Co. London, for £41.1.11, for which I received at the current rate of Exchange the Equivalent

Equivalent of $200. U.S. Gold and no more in Japanese Silver Yen at .862 as shewn by the Bankers certificate herewith enclosed, I also credit the Government with $10.74 U.S. Gold, on account of alleged error in my contingent account for the fourth quarter of 1883, and the first and second quarters of 1884, as per the letter of Mr. Lawrence Jr. Comptroller dated 10th September last, reported with my No. 1937 dated 22nd October last; I also credit the Government with $5.00 on account of Passports issued in 1884 as reported in my No. 1987 dated the 12th instant, and finally I debit the Government with the balance in my hands for contingencies at this date $98.04 U.S. Gold, making the total Credits

$354.92

$ 354.92 U.S. Gold. I debit the Government per my account herewith as follows. 1st To expenditures by me for contingencies from 1st October to 31st December last $ 122.41 U.S. Gold. 2nd To error in addition in my second quarters account of 1884 for contingent expenses, 88 Cents as per letter of 10th September last with my No. 1937. 3rd To ~~+~~ loss by Exchange on my draft for salary dated 30th September 1884, $ 115.19 U.S. Gold and also for loss by Exchange on my contingent draft dated 30th September 1884, $ 7.69 U.S. Gold, as shewn by my supplemental contingent account with vouchers transmitted with my No. 1937 of date 22nd October last, a duplicate of which I had the honor to transmit with my

No.

No 1946, dated 5th of November last.,
4th I also debit the Government to loss
by Exchange, on my Salary draft
dated 31st December last for the fourth
quarter 1884 in the Sum of $10.03 U.S.
Gold as shewn by my No: 1992 Enclosing
my Salary account with Voucher
for said fourth quarter. 5th I also
debit the Government to loss by Exchange
on my Contingent draft dated 31st
December last for said fourth
quarter in the Sum of 68 Cents, as
per my Contingent account
herewith. You will please note that
I enclose herewith a Duplicate
copy of my said Supplemental
account of 22nd October last,
above mentioned, and Vouchers
thereof.

The

The total debit to the Government in my Contingent account hereunto to wit: $256.88 U.S. Gold, being deducted from the total Credits to the Government to wit: $354.92 U.S. Gold, leaves a balance in my hands on Contingent account of $98.04 which will be carried into my Contingent account for the current quarter.

I wish to add that upon further Enquiry, I learn that the U.S. Naval Paymaster on this Station, is allowed .869 in his accounts to the Treasury, on Japanese Silver often received upon his Gold drafts; from this, as also from the fact that the Treasury Circular of the 1st January 1884 fixes only one Standard of the value of Foreign

foreign Coin in Japan, to wit;
Silver Yen at 869 for U.S. Gold: I
infer that I am entitled to Compute
my accounts for Salary and
Contingencies at 869 — Japanese
Silver Yen which is the Equivalent
here for all purposes of the Mexican
dollar. Should it be deemed necessary
that I should draw on the Department
for the loss by Exchange herein indicated
on my Salary and Contingent drafts
I shall do so. Though I do not suppose
this necessary, I wish to conform
to the law, and the instructions
of the Department in the premises.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant.
Mc A. Bingham

Enclosures

Enclosures.

No. 1. Mr Bingham's Contingent accounts with Vouchers for the fourth quarter of the year 1884.

No. 2. Statement of loss by Exchange for the quarters Ending respectively September 30th and December 31st 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Kirkhoffer

Mr Howard

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 17th 1885.

W. N. Whitney, Interpreter

To the Secretary of State

Subject,

Salary account for the fourth quarter, 1884.

United States Legation

Yokei, Japan, Janiy 17th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

1 I beg to enclose herewith the Statement of my account, as Interpreter to this Legation, for the fourth quarter of 1884. On the 1st and 31st ultimo I drew on Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., London, my two bills calling for the sums of £50, and £78..6..7. Stg. respectively, and sold the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Yokohama, for which I received, at the

2 current rate of Exchange, as shewn in the bankers certificate herewith, in Japanese silver Yen, 276 66/100 and 437 74/100 Yen respectively, Equivalent, at the rate fixed by

by Treasury Regulations of January 1st, 1884 for Japanese silver yen 86/100, to U.S. Gold $240.42 and $380.40, making a total of $620.82, which deducted from $625.00, the amount of salary due, leaves a balance of $4.18, which is the loss on exchange. This sum of $4.18, together with the balance of $26.31 from the previous quarter, as shewn in my account of date October 22nd, for the 2nd quarter of 1884 (as amended), and also due to loss on exchange, and making a total of $30.49, I have carried forward and will, unless otherwise directed, debit the Government with it in my account for the current quarter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Willis N. Whitney

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure: 1 Statement of salary account and (2) voucher for sale of draft and loss on exchange, 4th quarter 1884

Interline this correction in red ink in the original, and put a marginal note, referring to this No 1994. Dis'd entry

No 1994.

Field correction made Feby 9. Ent'd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

United States Legation

Yokei Japan. 17th January 1885.

Mr Bingham,

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Correcting mistake in Mr Binghams No. 1980.

No 1994. United States Legation

Yokei Japan, January 17th 1885.

Hon; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

Referring to my No. 1980 dated the 2nd of January instant, which I had the honor to address to you in special acknowledgment of your No. 871, dated November 19th 1884, enclosing copy of your No. 850, in relation to the charges preferred and filed against me in the department, "in connection with "the rental of a Court House and "Jail in Yokei," and in further reply to said charges, I beg leave to acquaint you that there occurred unintentionally

unintentionally in my Said No, 1980
a mistake in a sentence of the
last paragraph thereof, in this as
it was therein written, "thereby saving
"about $1700. U.S. Gold per annum from
"7th October 1883. to the 15th of March
"1883, to the Government, of the $3000.00
"authorized by Section 4124 U.S.
"Revised Statutes, to be Expended
"annually by the Secretary of
"State, through the Minister
"Resident to rent, furnish and
"keep, Suitable buildings with
"grounds appurtenant in Yoko
"(Kubo) Japan for a Court House
"and Jail."

This Sentence Should have
been written in my No, 1980, as
follows;- "thereby saving about
$1700.

"$1700. U.S. Gold per annum from
"7th October 1873 to the 15th March
"1885 to the Government, N.Z.C." as
the Context of my said No. 1980
shews. As this Error was accordingly
corrected in my record, I beg leave
respectfully to request that You
will kindly cause the Error to be
corrected in my said dispatch,
so that my said despatch may
read in the sentence indicated
as follows:- "from 7th October 1873," &c.
to the End, that it may correspond
with my record and with the fact.
I will Esteem it a favor to be
advised if this correction shall
have been made.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Wm. A. Bingham

Secretary Marcy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Edwards

No. 1995.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Jany 17th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject

Dispatch from Mr. Foote, Seoul
Corea, stating that "the difficulties
"growing out of the late troubles
"in Corea have been successfully
"adjusted upon terms most creditable
"to Japan and most liberal to Corea".

No. 1995. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Janu 17th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I take pleasure in acquainting you that I am this day in receipt of a note from Mr. Foote, dated Seöul, Corea, the 10th inst. wherein he states that, "the difficulties growing out of the "late troubles have been successfully "adjusted upon terms most creditable "to Japan and most liberal to Corea. "The fortunate settlement is largely due to "the wisdom and firmness of His Imperial "Japanese Majesty's Ambassador, Count Inouye."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John A. Bingham

Copy to Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs Feby 9 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1996.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan 19th Jany 1885

PRINTED
1885

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Receipt of telegraphic instructions in regard to Imperial gift from Japan.

No. 1996. United States Legation

Yokei Japan. Jany 19th 1886.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic instruction, of which the following is a copy,

"Washington 12th Jany 1886.

"Bingham Minister Yokei.

"Property gift of Japan Submitted "to Congress by President with "recommendation be accepted "and appropiation be made to "Erect public buildings, Frelinghuysen."

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the President, and to you for the

the prompt and Considerate action
thus taken in relation to the generous
offer of this Government, which I
had the honor to Communicate
to you in my Cipher telegraphic
despatch dated the 22nd ultimo #
and of which I made report in my
No, 1973 dated the 23rd of December
last. I would invite your attention
to my No, 1978 dated the 2nd instant,
wherein I Expressed the hope, for
reasons therein stated, that you
would instruct me by telegram
as soon as you were authorized
to do so that Our Government will
accept the proposed gift. to the End
that the Imperial Japanese
Majesty's Government might
without delay and with assurance
that

that the gift would be accepted by the Government, proceed to buy in the lotts now held by private individuals near to the Imperial Gardens, where the new Palace of the Emperor is being Erected, near to which it is intended the land offered as a gift shall be. It is understood that lands in the vicinity of the new Palace gardens are appreciating in Value, and are now being sought after. Should Congress Consent to the acceptance of the gift, I think it important that I should, for the reasons above indicated be directed by telegram to acquaint this Government that the gift will be accepted

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Wm. A Bingham

Archives
New copy for Mr. Thomas
Sent to Mr. Bingham 2.8.85
Circ.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 1997.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 23rd Jany 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject-
List of Japanese Men of War
now under Construction

No. 1997. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, January 23rd 1888.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose for your information, and that of the Navy Department, a list of Japanese Men of War now under construction, or very recently completed, as published in the Japan Gazette of yesterday 22nd instant; and which, together with the list of Japanese Naval vessels in service, which I had the honor to transmit with my No. 1935, dated the 24th November last, will serve to acquaint

You

you of the actual number of
Naval vessels which are now,
or soon will be in the Service
of His Imperial Japanese Majesty.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

Jn: A Bingham

Enclosure.

List of Japanese Men of War
no under construction or very recently
completed, as published in Japan Gazette
of 22nd January 1886.

—The following is a list of men-of-war now under construction, with the expected dates of their completion, horse power, &c.:—

Ships.	Expected date of completion.	Horse Power.	Place of building.
Tenriu	Already completed	1,250	Yokosuka
Katsuragi	January, 1886	1,600	Yokosuka
Musashi	February, 1886	1,600	Yokosuka
Takaoo	December, 1886	2,300	Yokosuka
Atago	May, 1887	700	Yokosuka
Yamato	December, 1885	1,600	Kobe
Maya	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Naniwa	October, 1885	7,500	England
Takachiho	January, 1886	7,500	England
Unebi	September, 1886	3,500	France

Sel. Subject
March 5, 85
C.H.D.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1998.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Jany 23rd 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Amicable settlement of the Japanese Corean difficulty - Notification of Japanese Government of Convention.

No. 1998. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 23rd 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith an official notification of the Convention recently concluded by this Government with Corea in relation to the late "outrage" in Corea, together with a copy of said Convention, as published in the Japan Gazette of yesterday, the 22nd instant.

Japan is to be congratulated upon this settlement made so promptly in so generous and kindly a spirit on her part, of this difficulty — which threatened for a time, the friendly

Relations

relations of Japan, Corea, and China.

I have seen Mr. Inouye since his return and have so expressed my=self to him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H W A Thurlow

Enclosure: Extract from Japan Gazette Janry 22nd 1885

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1—DAIJO-KWAN.

It is hereby notified that the following convention in connection with the outrage in Söul, Corea, committed in December of last year, has been agreed upon between this country and Corea, after due negotiation.

(Signed) Prince SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

" Count INOUYE KAWORU,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

January 21st, 1885.

The late disturbances in Söul being of some consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan, deploring the gravity of the matter, appointed Count Inouye Kaworu as his High Commissioner to Corea; and his Majesty the King of Great Corea, desirous to preserve friendly relations, invested Kin Koshu with plenipotentiary power to settle the matter in such manner as to prevent any recurrence of events recently experienced; and both High Commissioners, after due deliberation, have entered into the following convention; and in accordance with their authorization both Commissioners have signed their names and affixed their seals to this agreement.

CONVENTION.

Article I.—Corea shall publicly apologize to Japan.

Article II.—Corea shall pay 110,000 yen to Japan as an indemnity for the benefit of the families of those Japanese subjects killed and wounded in the late outrage; and also in reparation for property destroyed or plundered.

Article III.—The murderers of Captain Isobayashi shall be arrested and properly punished.

Article IV.—The Japanese legation shall be removed from its late site, and Corea shall furnish the selected piece of ground with the buildings now standing thereon to be used for legation and consulate. In addition Corea shall pay 20,000 yen for the repairing and enlarging of these buildings.

Article V.—Barracks for troops shall be erected near the legation, and on its own ground; thereby giving force to the supplementary clauses of the treaty of 1882.

(Signed) Count INOUYE KAWORU,
High Commissioner.

January 9th, of the 18th year of Meiji.

(Signed) KIN KOSHU,
High Commissioner.

The 24th day of the 11th month of the 493rd year of the Corean dynasty.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The sums of money set forth in articles II. and III. shall be in Japanese silver currency; and be paid at Ninsen within three months.

The punishment of the murderers shall take place within twenty days from the date of the signature of this convention.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 1999. Mr Kickhoffer

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jany 24th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate account for telegrams.

No. 1999 United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Jan'y 24th 1883.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1989 dated the 12 instant transmitting my account with telegraph vouchers for two telegrams one of which was sent by me to the Department and the other to Hon. Foote, U. S. Minister in Corea;

I now have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate of said account and vouchers.

I also informed you in my said No. 1989, that I had drawn upon you for $144.16 U. S. gold

the

the amount paid by me in the equivalent of U. S. gold at the current rate of exchange for said telegrams.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mc A Singhurst

Enclosure.

Duplicate account for telegrams with vouchers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No 2000. Mr Micklethoeffer

United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, 24th January 1885.

Mr Bingham

To the Secretary of State:

Subject.

Duplicate account for Salary for fourth (4th) quarter of 1884.

No. 2000. United States Legation

Yokei Japan, 24th Jany, 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I had the honor to enclose with my No. 1992 dated the 16th instant, my account for Salary from the 1st of October 1884 to the 31st of December 1884 both inclusive, being the fourth quarter of said year, a duplicate of which account I now beg leave to enclose herewith, shewing that I debit the Government therein on account of my Salary for the said fourth quarter in the sum of $3000.00/100 U.S. Gold, and credit the Government with my draft

for Salary, drawn on Morton, Rose & Co. London, dated December 31st 1884 for £ 616.9.2, for which I received at the current rate of Exchange the Equivalent of $3000. U.S. Gold and no more, as per certified Copy of the Bankers certificate hereunto, and the original of which is with my No. 200, of current date with this despatch, Enclosing duplicate of my account for Contingencies and for loss by Exchange on Salary and Contingent drafts.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

J. Wm. A Bingham

Enclosure: Mr Binghams duplicate account for Salary for 4th quarter 1884 and certified Copy of Bankers certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 2001.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 24th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Contingent account for the Fourth Quarter 1884, Containing account of loss on exchange for 3rd and 4th quarters, 1884 and also the moneys expended for contingencies for said fourth quarter.

No. 2001. United States Legation,

Yokei, Japan, Jany 24th 1885:

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to inclose a duplicate of my account for contingencies for the fourth quarter of the year 1884 including in its debits, you will please observe, the loss by exchange upon my Salary and Contingent drafts for said quarter, and also for the 3rd quarter of said year 1884 which last, was reported in my supplemental Contingent account for loss by Exchange on my Salary and Contingent drafts for said third quarter, and which was transmitted

transmitted with my No. 1937 dated the 22nd October last, which together with other Expenses and loss by Exchange, as shewn in my Statement of Contingent account herewith, amounts in the aggregate to $256.05 in US Gold, which being deducted from the Credits to the Government for said quarter in the enclosed Contingent account - leaves a balance in my hands to the Credit of the Government, and to be accounted for by me at the close of the current quarter of $98.04 U.S. Gold.

I beg further to note, that in this account I have credited the Government with $10.74 error as alleged in the letter dated 10th September last, and addressed to me by the 1st Comptroller of the Treasury Mr. Lawrence, in my Contingent accounts

accounts from October 1883 to 30th June last and that I have in pursuance of the request made in said letter debited the Government with eighty eight (88) cents alleged error in addition of contingent account for 2nd quarter 1884, a copy of which letter of the 1st Comptroller is with my No. 1937 dated 22nd October last.

I beg to add that I have carried into this account for contingent expenses the loss by exchange not heretofore drawn for on my salary and contingent drafts for said 3rd and 4th quarters 1884 in accordance with paragraph XXXVII Personal Instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

Your obedient Servant.

M^c A Bingham

Inclosure

Duplicate Contingent

Account for 4th quarter 1884.

Showing loss by exchange for

3rd and 4th quarters 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

per Edward

Mr. Hicks Beach

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, January 25th 1885.

Mr. Goward

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate statement of salary account for the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1884.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, January 25th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate statement of my account for salary for the quarter ending December 31st 1884, together with an exchange voucher, duplicate, duly signed by banker and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gustavus Goward

Secretary of Legation.

Enclose

Duplicate statement of salary account for quarter ending Dec 31st 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Richardson

Mr Edwards

United States Legation

Yokei Japan, January 26th 1885.

W. N. Whitney, Interpreter,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Salary Account. 4th quarter

ending December 31st 1884.

United States Legation,

Tokio, Japan, Jany 26th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

On the 17th instant I had the honor to transmit to you a statement of my Salary account for the fourth quarter of 1884, shewing a balance in my favor of $30.49 cts, carried forward to account for current quarter.

I now beg leave to enclose herewith a duplicate of said account with its necessary voucher.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Willis H. Whitney

Interpreter.

Enclosure- Duplicate Salary account 4th quarter 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Kidchaffee

Mr Edwards

United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, 26th Jany, 1885.

Sir,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate account for Salary for fractional 4th quarter of 1884.

United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 26th Jany, 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate Statement of my account for Salary for the fractional fourth quarter of the year ending December 31st 1884, together with duplicate of Exchange Voucher, certified to by the Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and myself.

I beg to refer you to my despatch dated the 15th instant for the original of said account Enclosed therewith.

I

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Edwin Dun.

Enclosure.

Duplicate account for Salary, with Exchange Vouchers, for fractional fourth quarter of 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 202.

Mr Edwards

United States Legation
Yokei Japan 26th Jany 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Department telegraphic instruction in relation to Captain Browne's claim, and the payment of $15000. U.S. Gold in satisfaction thereof, and Mr Bingham's action thereon. Amount to be appropriated from, and sent by telegraphic order to Japanese Legation Washington, to be paid over to the Secretary of State.

No. 2002. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 26th January 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by me on the 23rd instant of your telegraphic instruction in cipher as follows:-

"Washington 22, - 1 - 1885.

"2H 25 M. PM. Bingham, Minister. Tokei.

"20268 - 48773 - 5 6847 - 10408 - 2995 5 -

"5 2955 - 26793 - 40689 - 42421 - 33344.

"Frelinghuysen"

Which by the word book I interpret to be the following:-

"Washington January 22nd 1885.

"Bingham, Minister, Tokei.

Claimants

"Claimants Schooner Wilmington accept
"fifteen thousand dollars net paid here.
Felinghuysen."

Not doubting that your telegraphic instruction of the 22nd instant as herein copied and translated, was in reply to my No. 1971 of date the 22nd of December last, wherein I acquainted you of the proposition of Mr Yoshida, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Japanese Majesty, to compromise and settle the "claim "of Captain William Browne of "the Schoone Wilmington," by paying to Captain Browne $15000 U.S. Gold or its Equivalent, immediately upon receipt of your said telegraphic instruction, to wit: on the 23rd instant, I addressed a note to Count Inouye, His Imperial Majesty's

Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs,
1/ (a copy of which is herewith) in which
you will please observe that, after
reciting therein Mr Yoshida's verbal
offer of compromise, I further
informed the Minister of your telegraphic
instruction, and requested a reply
to my note together with a Draft
to your order for $15000. U.S. Gold,
by the 25th instant, in time for the
outgoing mail, if it should be
convenient to His Imperial
Majesty's Government to comply
at so early a day with my request.

Since writing the foregoing I
have had an interview with Mr
Yoshida who informs me that the
application has already been made
for the appropriation of $15000.
U.S. Gold

U. S. Gold for the payment as aforesaid to be made to Captain Browne, and that it cannot be expected in time for this evenings mail, but will be sent by Telegram very shortly to the Japanese Legation Washington to be paid over to You. He also said to me that a written reply to my note of the 23rd instant, would be sent to me in time for this evenings mail. Should the Ministers written reply come in time, a copy thereof will be Enclosed herewith and so marked on the margin.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Wm A Burghers

Enclosure

Enclosure

No. 1. Mr Bingham's note to
Count Lavradio, dated 23rd
January 1886.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2002.

Copy. No 2575.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, 23rd Jany 1885

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru

H.I.J. His Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

Referring to an interview with His Excellency Mr. Yoshida in December last, to whom you had referred the claim of Captain William Brown, of the American Schooner "Wilmington." I beg leave to say that Mr. Yoshida in said interview having verbally authorized me to report to my Government that His Majestys Government, in the Spirit of friendship towards the United States, and by way of compromise of said

claim

claim would settle the same with my Government by paying the sum of $15000.00 U.S. Gold or its equivalent in full and final satisfaction of said claim, I now have the pleasure of acquainting Your Excellency, that in reply to my No. 197, dated the 22nd ultimo, wherein I communicated to Mr. Frelinghuysen, this kind proposition of Mr. Yoshida, I am this morning in receipt of a telegraphic instruction from the Honorable Mr. Frelinghuysen dated the 22nd instant, wherein I am instructed to accept said proposition of $15000.00 U.S. Gold or its equivalent in full & satisfaction of said claim.

If convenient to His Imperial Majesty's Government, I would be much gratified to receive from

Your

Your Excellency a reply to this
note as early as Monday next-, and
the draft- of your Government- to the
order of the Honorable Frederick T.
Frelinghuysen Secretary of State
of the United States, and payable
in New York or Washington, for
fifteen thousand dollars ($15000.00)
U.S. Gold, I have ventured to
request- this early action on your
part- for the reason that the American
Mail will leave on Tuesday morning
next, the 27th instant, and by receiving
the draft- I can by this mail forward
the same to Mr. Frelinghuysen and
close the claim with you here, and
in Washington at the Department
before the termination of President-
Arthurs Administration, which expires as

you

yn know, on the 4th March next.

Receive I pray yn the renewed
assurance of my highest Consideration.

(Sgd) Jno. A. Bingham

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2002.

Copy.

No. 2.

Foreign Office, Tokio,

January 26th 1885

His Excellency

The Hon. John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of date the 23rd inst., in which you refer to the offer made by Mr. Yoshida, on behalf of this Government, in the spirit of friendship toward the United States, and by way of compromise of the claim of Capt. William R. Brown, to pay to that gentleman $15.000 U.S. Gold, or its equivalent, in full

and

and final settlement of the said claim. I note further Your Excellency's statement that you have received telegraphic authority from your government to accept this offer, and also the desire expressed by Your Excellency that, if possible, the said amount may be sent to you in time for the mail which leaves to-morrow, in order that it may be received by the Honorable, the Secretary of State, and the matter be definitely closed before the expiration of President-Arthur's term.

I cordially approve of Mr. Yoshida's offer to Your Excellency as a means of finally reaching an amicable settlement which has been so long pending between our respective Governments

Governments. At the same time I regret that it is not possible for me to take such steps as are necessary to obtain the requisite appropriation in time to comply with Your Excellency's desire as to the forwarding of the draft. It will however afford me pleasure when the appropriation shall have been secured, which I trust will be in a short time, to have the amount forwarded by telegraphic exchange through the Japanese Legation at Washington to the Department of State before the close of President Arthur's Administration.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest Consideration.

(sgd) Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 2003.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 26th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of Instructions Nos 874, 875, 876, 877 and Circular Instruction of Oct. 31st 1884.

No 873. not received.

No. 2003. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Janu 26th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt - by me on the 25th instant of Instructions numbered 874, 875, 876 and 877 respectively, and also of printed Circular Instruction dated the 31st October last, "To the Consular "Officers of the United States", in relation to "the Shipment of Foreign convicts." As appears by my record there is missing Instruction No 873, which may come with the San Pablo which left San Francisco on the 19th ultimo, but has not yet arrived.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M.C. Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2004

United States Legation
Yokei, Japan, July 26th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of two packages of Stationery.

No. 2004. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Jany 26th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two packages of Stationery for this Legation, and to tender my thanks therefor

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm. A. Pierpont

matter is pending
Compen - and has been
Claims in relation to
this matter since 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1885
RECEIVED.

filed.

Mr Edwards

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 26th Jany 1886.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject:
Claim of Nangai Jinsuke
an early settlement requested.

No. 2005. United States Legation.

Yokei Japan, 26th Jany, 1888.

Hon; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

In my interview this afternoon with His Excellency Mr Yoshida, the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, of His Imperial Majesty, he informed me that Count Inouye intended to address me a note to day renewing his request for the payment of the small claim of Nagai Jinsuke against the United States for damages caused by the collision of the U.S.S. Ashuelot with the junk "Fukumaya Maru," the property of said Claimant.

in

in August 1869. Should Mr Inouye's letter, referred to by Mr Yoshida, reach me this Evening in time, I will Enclose a copy thereof herewith, but as Mr Yoshida has verbally made known to me the wishes of His Imperial Majesty's Minister Count Inouye, I deem it due to that gentleman, that I should bring the subject again to Your attention. A reference to the facts stated in my No, 1831 dated the 25th of March last, & to its enclosures, and to my other Nos, therein Specified, will, I think not fail to Satisfy you as they have Satisfied me that the Collision of the "Ashuelot" with a Japanese junk in 1872 and upon which a

a Survey was had, and damages assessed and paid, as reported by the Navy Department, was not the Collision of the "Schuelbt" in August 1869 with the "Fukuruniya Maru", for which Collision the Claimant, Nagai Jimenki now claims damages. I would also invite your attention to my No. 1944, dated 5th November last, wherein I appeal upon that the Claimant withdraws all demands for indirect damages, and to my No. 1956 dated the 24th of November last, shewing that the Claim for direct damages is yen 1979.78 Coin. I therein stated, ten years have elapsed since this Claim was presented, and as it has been rejected by the

Navy

Navy Department twice, as it appears in my Correspondence, manifestly upon a mistake of facts, it seems to me but reasonable and equitable that our Government should pay the direct damages with interest thereon from the day the claim was submitted. The claimant, I am informed is a poor man, which makes the President action of this Government to recover his just damages, all the more creditable to His Majesty's Ministers. I do not doubt that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy upon a careful Examination of all the facts of record, will promptly order the payment of what he may adjudge to be justly and equitably

Equitably due the Claimant.
As the settlement of this case would close all pending claims of Japanese against our Government, which have been brought to my notice, I respectfully suggest that this may be closed as soon as circumstances will admit.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
Mc C Buchanan

Enclosure.
Count Inouye to Mr Buchanan
dated January 26th 1885.

Copy.

Enclosure no. 2. to Mr. Bingham's No 2005.

No. 3. Foreign Office, Tokio.

The 26th of the 1st Month, 18th year of Meiji.

His Excellency,

The Hon John A Bingham,

Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. of the United States.

Sir!

Referring to my communication with reference to the claim of Nagai Jinske on account of the loss of his vessel the "Fukimiya Maru" I have the honor to again call Your Excellency's attention to the subject for the purpose of expressing the hope that the Government of the United States will in a spirit of friendly compromise and amicable concession, make at

on

on early day some equitable
allowance to the claimant for the
losses he has incurred. I am
led to take this course by the
fact that the Administration which
is now drawing to a close and the
United States has hitherto
manifested such a kindly interest
in the claim and has become
so thoroughly acquainted with
all the circumstances, that it
will in all probability be possible
to arrive now at a settlement more
speedily than if the matter were
submitted to fresh investigation.
Under the circumstances, the
Japanese Government are earnestly
desirous that the "Fukumiya Maru"
case should be settled before the
close

of the present Administration,
just as Your Excellency is desirous
that the "Wilmington" case should
be settled within the same time.
Permit me, therefore to request
that you will be so good as to
ask Your Excellency's Government
by telegraph to furnish you
with their decision in the
premises as speedily as possible.

I avail myself of this opportunity
to express to you the assurance
of my highest consideration.

Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Des Inclosure
Consular dept
March 19 85
Cor Tex

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Edwards

No. 2006.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Feby 10th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Daily Weather Reports of the
Imperial Meterological Observatory
Tokei for Month of January 1885

No. 2006. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Feby 10th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service Bureau, the Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory, Tokei, for the month of January 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. A. Singhuysen

Enclosure - Separate - Weather Reports Jany - 1885.

Consular Letters

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2007.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Feby 11th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Monthly Return of Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for November 1884.

2007. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Feby. 11th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen:

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose for your information the Official "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan" for the month of November 1884. Table no(1) of the "Return" shews that the total value of commodities exported within the month was Yen 3,025,363.$\frac{83}{100}$, and of imports within the said month, the total value was Yen 2,220,858$\frac{34}{100}$; the value of the exports being in excess of the value of the imports Yen 804,505$\frac{49}{100}$. Table fine (5) of this "Return" shews that the total value of

specie

Specie and Bullion exported within the month, was Yen 392,908.$\frac{75}{100}$ and of the import thereof, the value was Yen 550,345.$\frac{62}{100}$

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

M. C. Bingham

Enclosure - Separate Cover

Monthly Return of Foreign Trade of Japan for Month of November 1884.

in duplicate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Edwards

No 2008.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan. Feb 14th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Receipt of instruction No. 873.

No 2008 United States Legation
Tokei, Japan Feb. 14th 1885.
Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It gives me pleasure to have received your instruction No. 873, dated the 5th of December last wherein you were pleased to approve the action taken by me in regard to the extension of the Foreign Concession at Osaca.

You will please observe that in my No. 2003 of date the 26th ultimo that I therein apprised you that Instruction No. 873 had not been received with your later instructions, but that I supposed it would come by the "San Pablo" as it did on the 6th instant, the vessel having been at sea for forty eight days.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant
Wm. A. Bringham

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by not file
APR 21 1885

No. 2009.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, Feby 16th 1885.

Mr. Bingham,
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Mr. Foulk receives telegraphic instruction for Mr. Foote in Corea and gives an account of affairs in Corea

No 2009 United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan Feb'y 16th 1883.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a note dated the 6th instant which was received by me on yesterday from Mr. Foulk, the Chargè d'Affaires, ad interim of the United States in Corea wherein you will please observe that he acknowledges the receipt on the 19th ultimo of my telegram to Mr. Foote, dated the 8th ultimo, advising him of your telegraphic instruction to the effect that I should tell Mr. Foote that he should remain for the present at his post.

Mr. Foulk you will please observe states that confusion still prevails in Corea, and that the King has directed the dismissal from office

of

of the persons who lately memorialized for the lives, (that is, for the decapitation of the women) of the late conspirators now in Japan.

It speaks well for the King of Corea that he will not allow the innocent to suffer for the guilty, if their kinsmen be guilty. I have written to Mr. Foulk to this effect and beg leave to enclose herewith a copy of my reply to Mr. Foulk.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M. A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Mr. Foulk to Mr. Bingham dated Seoul, Corea. Feby 6th 1885.

Mr. Bingham to Mr. Foulk, dated Tokei. Feby 16th 1885.

Enclosure No 1 with Mr Brighams No. 2109.

Copy.

Legation of the United States

Seoul, Korea, February 6th 1886.

Honorable

John A. Brigham,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotty. of the United States for Japan.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram at this Legation on January 19th ult:

"Given in at Tokio, January 8th 1886.

"Received at Fusan, January 8th 1886.

"Minister Foote

"Department directs that you

"remain at your post at present

Brigham."

The telegram was addressed to

"Minister

"Minister United States Legation
"Seoul," and had been brought
overland from Fusan.
Minister Foote had left Seoul
on December 22nd to go to Japan
upon the request of His Majesty
the King of Corea; he returned from
Chemulpo, however, on Dec 29th to
Seoul, where he remained temporarily
until January 12th when he again
left the Legation and went to
Chemulpo, On the 19th instant he
sailed in the U.S. Stn "Oneida"
for Nagasaki.

Upon the receipt of the telegraphic
despatch, I at once transmitted
it to Chemulpo, where it arrived
too late to catch the "Oneida," it was
forwarded to Nagasaki, Care

of

of our Consul there, by a Japanese vessel of war which left Chemulpo on or about January 22nd.

By a mail received here today, I received no acknowledgement of the receipt of the despatch, nor news of the whereabouts of General Foote, the despatch, however, will have been forwarded to him, doubtless, by our Consul at Nagasaki, to whose care it had been addressed.

I may add, as of possible interest, that much confusion yet prevails in the affairs of the Korean Government.

The Chinese Ambassador Who, yet remains in the Capital, with about 1000 Soldiers; the Chinese

General

General Won, who commanded in the attack upon the Japanese at the Palace on Dec. 6, has left Seoul (on the 4th instant) with a body of Chinese Soldiers, to go to Masanpo. The Japanese troops - 600, with Mr Kondo, Charge d'affairs, are yet installed in the Governors house outside the city. Japanese civilians in considerable numbers come into the city, but do not succeed in their attempts to rent quarters, and all must therefore live outside the walls.

A Corean Student, So Che Chang, and ten other persons, who had been under torture and trial, were decapitated, dismembered, and

and their bodies distributed
about the streets for exposure
on the 27th and 28th ults.
A twelfth victim died in prison
from the effects of his torture.
On the 2nd instant the Government
Gazette announced a
memorial demanding the
lives of the women of the
Conspirators now in Japan.
On the 3rd the Gazette announced
the intended removal of the
memorialists from office—
a decision of His Majesty
the King.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
(Sgd) George C. Foulk
Ensign U.S. Navy
Charge d affaires pro tem.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2009
Copy.

No. 1539. United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Feby. 16th 1885.

George C. Foulk Esq.
Chargè d'affaires ad interim,
of the United States Seoul, Corea.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated the 6th instant, acquainting me of the receipt by you on the 19th ultimo of my telegraphic communication, as follows:

"Tokio, Janry 8th 1885.

"Minister Foote

"Department directs that you remain at your post at present."

I note with regret your statement that "much confusion yet prevails in

"in the Korean Government," I sincerely hope that soon the kingdom of Corea may be at peace, and under the reign of just and humane law, very honorable is the fact recorded by you, that His Majesty the King of Corea, has dismissed from office, the officials who memorialized for the lives of the women of the conspirators now in Japan. It gives me much pleasure, to inform you that General and Mrs. Foote have been, since the 12th, and still are our guests, and that they seem to improve in health. It is their purpose to sail on the 19th for San Francisco.

With good wishes for you,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant

(Sgd) Jno A. Bingham

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM Mr Edwards
Tokio.
~~Yokohama~~
Feby 18 1885

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 18 1885
RECEIVED.

Frelinghuysen,
Washington.

If possible settle Nagai Junakis
claim.

Bingham.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Edwards

No. 2010.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, July 18th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Settlement of the "Wilmington" Claim by telegraphic exchange through the Japanese Legation at Washington. $15,000 U.S. Gold to be paid to the Honorable Secretary of State.

No. 2010. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, Feby 18th 1885

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that I am in receipt of a note (a copy of which is herewith) dated the 2nd instant from His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, wherein he acquaints me that in accordance with my request, the Minister did, on the 2nd instant, cause by telegraphic exchange the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000 00) U.S. Gold to be transmitted to Mr. Kuki, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy at-

at Washington, with the instruction that he should pay the same to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, in full satisfaction of the claim of Captain Wm R. Brown of the American Schooner "Wilmington." I made the request that this sum of £15,000 U.S. Gold be paid to you in full satisfaction of said claim, in pursuance of your telegraphic instruction to me dated the 22nd of January last, and of which I made due acknowledgment in my despatch No 2002, which I had the honor to address to you under date 26th of January last, and enclosed herewith a copy of my No. 2575 to Count Inouye, dated 23rd Janry 1885.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm A. Bingham

Enclosure - Count Inouye to Mr. Bingham
of Feby 2nd 1885.

Enclosure No 1 with Mr Binghams No 20 to 10

Translation Copy.

No. 4. Foreign Office, Tokio

February 2nd 1888.

His Excellency

John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A.

Sir.

Referring to my note of the 27th ultimo, in which I informed Your Excellency, in reply to Your note of the 23rd of the same month, that I would endeavor to transmit to the department of State, through the Japanese Legation at Washington the sum of $15.000. U.S. Gold, to be paid to that department before the close of President Arthur's

Arthur's Administration, as
requested by Your Excellency,
in full and final Settlement
of the Claim of Captain Wm
R. Browne, I now have the
honor to inform Your Excellency
that I have today caused
the said amount to be
transmitted by telegraphic
Exchange to Mr Burke, H. B.
His Minister at Washington,
instructing him at the same
time to pay it to the Honorable
the Secretary of State for
the purpose alluded to.

I avail myself of this
occasion to renew to Your
Excellency the assurance
of my highest consideration

(Sgd)

(Sgd.) Count Inouye Kaoru,

H. I. J. M's Minister

for Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2011.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, Feby, 15th 1885

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Convention of the National Cotton Planters Association at New Orleans, Mr. Tamari Kizo appointed to represent Japanese Government.

No. 2011. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan July 18th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your Circular Instruction of date the 27th October 1884 in relation to the convention to be held in New-Orleans this month by the National Cotton Planters Association, and to my No. 1981 dated the third (3rd) of January last, wherein I informed you of the action taken by me in accordance with said Instruction, I now have the honor to apprise you, that by No. 2559 of date 17th of December 1884, I transmitted a copy of your said Circular Instruction,

to

to Count Inouye, His Imperial
Majesty's Minister for Foreign
Affairs, and I have received from
that gentleman a reply to my
communication dated the 4th inst,
(a copy of which is enclosed
herewith) wherein I am requested
to acquaint you that His Imperial
Majesty's Government is willing to
appoint [has appointed, I presume]
Mr. Tamari Kizo, at present in "
New Orleans in the capacity of assistant
Commissioner for Japan at the World's
Industrial and Cotton Centennial
Exposition, to " represent this
Government also in said Convention
of the National Cotton Planters "
Association of America.

Should the Convention of "
this

this Association be still in session at New Orleans, I would suggest that a copy of Count Inouye's letter hereinwith, be forwarded to Mr. Tamari Kizo now in that city.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A Bingham

Enclosure No 1.

Mr. Inouye to Mr. Bingham

July 4th 1885.

Enclosure No 1. with Mr Bingham's No. 2011.

Translation Copy.

Foreign Office, Tokio,

February 4th 1885.

His Excellency

John A. Bingham.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note No. 25-9, dated the 17th December last, wherewith you enclosed a circular from the Honorable the Secretary of State relative to the proposed Convention to be held in February at New Orleans, of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America.

In

In reply, I beg to inform you that I have conveyed the Circular in question to the proper Authorities, and I have now the honor to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to acquaint the United States Government that our Government is not disposed to send a Special representative for the occasion but is willing to appoint Tamari Kijo, who is at present at New Orleans, in the capacity of assistant Commissioner in the "Worlds Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," to attend the deliberations of the proposed Convention.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency

Excellency, the assurance of
my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) Count Inouye Kaoru,

H.I.J.M's. Minister
for Foreign Affairs.

Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch and has been authorized

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED.

W. E. Edwards

No. 2012.

United States Legation,

Yokei, Japan, July, 18th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Nagai Jinske Claim, settlement requested by Japanese Government

Mr. Bingham's telegram to Department.

No. 2012. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Feby, 18th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Inviting your attention to my No. 2005, dated the 26th of January last in relation to the claim of Nagai Jinske on account of the loss of his vessel the "Fuku-miyo Maru", and especially to the letter of date the 26th ultimo addressed to me on that subject by His Excellency Count Inouye His Imperial Japanese Majestys Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which I had the honor to inclose for your information with my said No. 2005, I now beg leave

respectfully

respectfully to note the request made of me by Count Inouye in his said letter, that I should ask of my Government, "by telegraph to furnish me with their decision [by telegraph]" in the matter of said claim of Nagai Jinsike.

The Minister further said in his letter that for reasons therein assigned, "the Japanese Government are earnestly "desirous that the "Fuku-miya Maru" "case [the said claim of Nagai Jinske] "should be settled before the close of "the present administration". In accordance with this request of Count Inouye I send under current date my telegram to you as follows:

"Tokio 18th February 1885

"Bingham to Frelinghuysen

"Washington

"Washington

"If possible settle Nagai Jinske's claim".

What I stated in my No. 205, I beg leave again to repeat, that in my opinion this claim of Nagai Jinske for direct damages is equitable, and should be paid with interest from the date of application made and resubmitted by me, at the request of this Government, some ten years ago.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm A Leighton

Ack'd and approve Mr Bingham's note to the Austro-Hun garian minister Cap. U. S. Crit'd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2013.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 18th Feby, 1886.

PRINTED
1885

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Consular Courts in Japan over the Merchant and Naval seamen of the United States when within Japanese territory and the correspondence between the Austro Hungarian Minister and Mr. Bingham in regard to the whole subject, and especially on the question of granting relief to a subject of

Austria-Hungary

Austria Hungary, who being a Naval
Seaman of the United States &
deserted from the service.
Construction of the Treaty of 1871.
between the United States and Austria
Hungary.

No. 2013. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, 18th Feby, 1885.

Hon: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Some months since His Excellency, Count Balueski, the Envoy of the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary at this Court, brought to my attention the question of granting Consular relief, by our Government, to a Subject of Austria-Hungary, who had deserted from our Naval Service at Nagasaki, from the U. S. Naval Steamer "Alert," on which he owed Service at the time as a Naval Seaman of the United

United States; and asked especially
any construction, in connection
therewith, of Article XII of our
Consular Convention Concluded
in 1871 by the United States with
the Monarchy of Austria Hungary,
to which I made reply, at the time
verbally, that in my opinion
the said Convention in no wise
affected the question of Naval
Seamen of the United States
of whatever nationality when
within this Empire, and only
applied territorially to the
respective dominions of the
High Contracting Powers to
said Convention of 1871.
The Minister addressed to me
a note on the subject dated
the

the 12th ultimo (a copy of which
is enclosed herewith) wherein
he informed me that my
construction of our Consular
Convention of 1871 with his
Government, had met the
entire approval of the Austria-
Hungarian Government, but
requested of me a confidential
statement of the correspondence
which had taken place between
myself and Sir Harry S.
Parkes, late Her Britannic
Majesty's Minister at this
Court, in relation to Naval
Seamen of foreign nativity
in the service of the United
States as such Seamen to
which I made reference in

my

my Conversation with Count Balueski), and also requested my reasons for holding as I did in said Conversation, that a deserting Seaman from our Naval Service in Japan, was not entitled to relief through our Consuls after desertion from our Service.

On the 31st ultimo I made reply to Count Balueski's letter, a copy of which reply I have the honor to Enclose herewith. /2

You will please observe that in my reply I informed the Count that the Case to which I had reference in my Conversation with him was that of Peter McCondell, a native of England who having Enlisted in our

Naval

Naval Service, as a Seaman on the U.S.S. "Lackawanna," on the 10th November 1874 when on shore at Yokohama committed an offence against the peace, and was tried therefor in the British Court at that Port: to which action of the British Court I took exception on the 15th December 1874, and that my action in the premises, having been reported by me to my Government, had been approved by my own Government, and that the same views as expressed by me as to Naval Seamen, had subsequently been adopted by the Government of Great Britain, as per instructions given me by the Department

in

in 1875. For the views herein ~~+~~
referred to as having been expressed
by me in McCandill's case, and
having been approved by the
Department I beg to refer you to
my No. 204 dated 20th March
1875 respecting the case of McCandill
and my action therein, and my
views in relation thereto; also to
Department Instruction to me
No. 144, dated June 3rd 1875 approving
the general ground assumed
by me in My correspondence
with Sir Harry S. Parkes in the
case of McCandill, also to
Department Instruction to me
dated November 2nd 1875 Marked
"Separate", wherein as to U. S.
Naval Seamen committing
offences

offences on shore in China and Japan, I was instructed that jurisdiction belongs to the Courts of the country under whose flag the offender is serving, adding that the Government of Great Britain, entertaining these views, had lately issued instructions to its authorities in China, Japan and Siam, to abstain from interference with British subjects serving on United States, or other foreign men of War. I would also refer you to paragraph 26-9, of United States Consular Regulations for 1881 which provides that no relief is authorized to be granted by Am

on Consuls to destitute American
Seamen discharged or —
deserting from Naval vessels
of the United States, and that
Expenditures for such relief should
not be allowed if found in the
Consular accounts; and by —
paragraph (C.R.) 263. it is —
declared that care should be taken
that the provisions for the "relief
" of destitute Seamen should
" not be allowed to operate as an
" inducement to desertion".

In this connection allow me
to add that inasmuch as in
my No. 204 in — Mc Condills
case, as also in my No. 1124,
dated May 22nd 1880, No. 1127
dated June 1st 1880. No. 1134 dated
June

June 16th 1880

in the case of Ross a
merchant seaman of the United
States, I expressed the opinion
that the jurisdiction was exclusive
when within Japan or its
territorial waters, in all cases
affecting merchant seamen
of the United States of whatever
nationality, as well as Naval
seamen, It gives me pleasure
to note that by Department
Circular Instruction, addressed
to me under date June 1st 1881,
Section 99 of the Consular
Instructions, was amended
as follows: "In China and
"Japan the Judicial authority

8

" of the Consuls of the United
" States, will be considered as
" Extending to all persons duly
" Shipped or Enrolled upon the
" articles of any Merchant Vessel
" of the United States, whatever
" be the Nationality of Such
" persons. And all offences which
" would be justiceable by the
" Consular Courts of the United
" States, where the persons so
" offending are native born
" or Naturalized Citizens of
" the United States Employed
" in the Merchant Service thereof,
" are Equally justiceable by the
" Same Consular Courts in the
" Case of Seamen of Foreign Nativity."

In view of the long contentions in

in the Rose case &c. I deem it of the first importance that our exclusive jurisdiction over all our Seamen, while in this Empire, shall be maintained so long as the Extraterritorial powers granted by our Existing Treaties with Japan shall be retained by our Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Jno. A. Bingham

Enclosures.

No. 1 Count Zaluski to Mr Bingham, of date Janry 12th 1886.

No. 2 Mr Bingham to Count Zaluski. of date Janry 30th 1886.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2013.

Count Zalinski to Mr. Bingham.

Copy.

Tokio, January 12th 1885.

My dear Colleague:

Towards the beginning of September last year, I had the honor to communicate orally to Your Excellency, a report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Nagasaki, concerning a subject of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, a seaman named Edward Sabaglia, who had deserted from the American Ship "Alert". I took then the liberty to ask your Excellency, if no steps having

Hon. Jno A. Bingham
E. E. & M. P. of the
United States of America

having been taken by the Captain of the "Alert" for bringing the man back on board the American vessel, the burthen of relieving him in his destitute condition in a foreign country, was not to fall upon the United States exchequer.

The answer your Excellency kindly gave me, expressed the opinion that article XII of the Consular Convention between the United States of America and the Austro Hungarian Monarchy mentioning only the territories of the contracting Powers, their reciprocally assumed obligations respecting deserters should not be extended to the extraterritoriality ÷

enjoyed

enjoyed by their diplomatic or consular representatives, Your Excellency added, that a similar case had been decided upon the same point of view some years ago between the American and the British Legations at Tokio.

My Government, who entirely approve of Your Excellency's opinion, is deeply interested in the theoretical part of this international question, and anxious to procure some closer information about the precedent hinted at by Your Excellency.

May I then venture to request You therefore, my dear Colleague

to

to favour me with a confidential communication of your correspondence with Sir Harry Parkes, on the above mentioned subject - / or at least with an extract of it, sufficient to elucidate the question of principle.

In anticipating an obliging response, I offer Your Excellency my sincerest thanks together with the assurance of my highest consideration

(sgd) F. P. Zaleski

Mr Bingham to Count Zaluski.
Enclosure No 2 With Mr Binghams No. 2013.

Copy. No 1536.

United States Legation
Yokei Japan, Jany 31th 1885.

My dear Colleague,

I avail myself
of the earliest day possible to
reply to your kind note of the
12th instant, wherein you invite
my attention to a report of the
Austro-Hungarian Consul
at Nagasaki, concerning a
Naval seaman named Edward
Sataglia,

who

His Excellency
Count Zaluski
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary for Austro Hungary in Japan.

who lately deserted, as Your Excellency informs me, from the United States Naval vessel "Alert."

It gives me pleasure to note that you inform me that Your Excellency's Government entirely approves the views expressed by me in conversation with You in relation to the construction of Article XII of the Convention of the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the Ratifications of which were Exchanged June 26th 1871, and which views so Expressed by me were to the effect that the reciprocal obligations by said Convention imposed, respecting Sailors belonging to the Vessels of

of either of the High Contracting Powers, who may be guilty of having deserted upon the respective territories thereof, do not extend to or include desertions by Sailors from the respective vessels of either of said Powers, which occur within the territorial dominion of foreign States.

You further request that I should favor you with a confidential communication of the correspondence which occurred between myself and Sir Harry S. Parkes, late Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan, on the subject of the Exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over foreign Seamen

Seamen Enlisted and doing duty
as such Seamen in the Naval Service
of the United States, when within
the territory of Japan.
The Exclusive jurisdiction of
the United States over such Naval
Seamen Enlisted in the United
States Service, when within
Japanese territory rests upon
the Treaty grants of His
Imperial Japanese Majesty
to the Government of the United
States, from which it results
that such Seamen, during
their service, are not only
subject to all United States
laws regulating their duties
as such Seamen, but liable
to all penalties and forfeitures
prescribed

prescribed for offences by them committed, either on board the U. S. vessel to which they belong, or on shore when within this Empire or the territorial waters thereof, and of necessity are justiceable for all such offences only in the United States tribunals.

The case to which I casually referred in my conversation with you as having been the subject of some correspondence between Sir Harry S. Parkes and myself, was briefly this: One Peter McCondrill, a native of England was duly shipped as a United States naval seaman on the U.S.S. Jackawanna

for

for a term of Service. While State
in our Service, on the 10th Nov. 1874.
he went on Shore at Yokohama,
and committed an offence
against the peace, for which
he was arrested and taken
before the Honorable Mr Gordon,
Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's
Court in Japan, and was tried,
convicted, and fined in said
Court. On the 15th Dec. 1874,
I brought the matter to the
attention of Sir Harry S.
Parkes, by a note of that date,
protesting that the jurisdiction
over McCondrill was exclusively
in the United States Courts in
Japan, to which Sir Harry
kindly replied on the 19th of
Dec.

Dec. 1874. and also furnished
me with a written opinion of
Judge Goodwin on the question.

In his reply of 19th Dec, 1874,
Sir Harry says that the U. S.
Consul General at Yokohama,
before whom McCondill was
brought," disclaimed jurisdiction
"over him, and sent him to the
"British Court; that "Mr Goodwin
"had neither brought nor claimed
"jurisdiction over Peter McCondill,
"but the latter having been sent
"to him by the U. S. Consul General
"as a British subject, Mr Goodwin
"dealt with him." I may add
that Judge Goodwin in his
opinion above mentioned,
placed his action in McCondills
Case

case, upon the ground that
" General Van Buren (U.S. Consul
" General) declined to take Cognizance
" of the Charge, and directed
" him (McCondrill) to be brought
" to the British Court."

Having reported this case to
my Government, my views were
approved, and I was instructed
that our Tribunals in Japan
had Exclusive jurisdiction
over all foreign born Naval
Seamen of the United States,
for Offences committed by
them in Japan, either on shore
or on board the U.S. Naval
Vessels when in Japanese
waters. I may add that
I am further instructed that
Her

Her Britannic Majesty's
Government was of the same
opinion, and had in 1875,
issued instructions to that effect
to its authorities in China,
Japan &c.

For your information, I beg
leave to say that by the laws
of the United States, desertion
by a United States seaman
is an offence punishable
by imprisonment, forfeiture of
his Effects left on board, and
of all or any part of his wages
and emoluments which such
deserter had then Earned; and
finally it is Expressly provided
by our Consular Regulations
(25-9) that no relief is authorized
to

to be granted to Seamen, whether citizens of the United States, or foreigners who desert from the Naval vessels and Naval service of the United States.

It is but reasonable, in my opinion, that deserters from the Naval service of any Country should not be allowed to demand or receive relief from the Government from whose service they have unlawfully deserted.

Be assured my dear Colleague of my sincere respect, and of my highest consideration.

M. A. Pinheiro

Treasury
April 1, 85
Cir 96.

2014. J. M. Scanlan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

United States Legation.
Tokei. Japan. Feby 24th 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Monthly return of foreign trade of the Empire of Japan for December, 1884.

No. 2014 United States Legation

Tokei, Japan. Feby 24th 1885.

Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

2/ Herewith I have the honor to enclose for your information and that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury the "Monthly Return of Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan" for the month of December 1884.

By table one (p.1) it appears that the value of commodities exported within said month was yen 2965922 cts, and that the value of the imports thereof within the month was yen 2670515 cts, the former being in excess of the latter in value yen 295406 cts.

A reference to table (p5) shews the value of the export and import of specie and bullion within the month from and to the several ports of Japan.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. a Bingham

Enclosure under separate cover.

Monthly return of the foreign trade of the Empire of Japan for December 1884. in duplicate

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

To Treasury
Navy
April 1, 85
Crabb

Mr Edwards

No. 2015.

United States Legation
Yokei, Japan, 25th Feby 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Transmitting Official List of the Japanese Light-Houses, Light-Ships Buoys, and Beacons for the year 1885.

No. 2015. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, 25th Feby 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose in duplicate for the information of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and also for the information of the Treasury Department, official lists of the Japanese Light-Houses, Light-Ships, Buoys, and Beacons for the year 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Bingham

Enclosure,

Official "Lists of the Japanese Light-Houses, Light-Ships, Buoys and Beacons" for 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No 2016.

United States Legation,
Tokei Japan, 25th Feby, 1885.

Mr Bingham
to the Secretary of State

Subject:
Mr and Mrs Foote, and Mr Bingham granted audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

No. 2016 United States Legation,

Tokei Japan, 25th February 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

The Honorable Lucius H. Foote, United States Minister to Corea, and Mrs Foote, en route for the United States, and who for several days had been my guests, were, together with myself, granted audience at the Palace, by their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, on the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Wm. H. Bingham

1 Copy to Navy Apr. 1- 1885.
1 Copy to library
April 1- 85.
Cipher

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2017.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Feby 27th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject-
Transmitting duplicate copies of Regulations of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government prescribing the uniforms for the Navy of Japan.

No. 2017. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, Feby 27th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and that of the Navy Department official duplicates of the Regulations of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government prescribing the uniforms for the Navy of Japan.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
John A. Bingham

Enclosure: 2 copies of the Regulations of H. I. J. M's Government prescribing the uniforms for the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

W. M. Edwards

No. 2018.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan. Feb. 27th 1885.

Hon. Bingham,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Receipt of instructions nos 878 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, & 884, and circular "Separate" calling for financial information for 1884 also receipt of Circulars of Secretary of the Treasury for 1883-1884 & 1885 for imposition of Countervailing duties of foreign Ports.

No. 2018. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan Feby 27th 1885

Hon Frederick T Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions numbered respectively #78, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883 & 884, and also Circular instruction dated January 20th 1885. marked "Separate" calling for information at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to coinage &c. for the year 1884. I also beg leave to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of several copies of the valuation of foreign coins for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, so kindly sent through the Department by the acting Deputy Comptroller for my information.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant.

Mc A Bingham

(29)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No 2019.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan. Feby 27th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Thanks of the Department to Mr. Yoshida, for the volume of Treaties and Conventions communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 2019. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, Feby 27th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instruction to me No. 881 dated the 10th ultimo, I have conveyed to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs the expression of the Department's thanks for the copy of the "Revised Edition "of Treaties and Conventions between "the Empire of Japan and other "Powers," as per note of the 21st instant, a copy of which is herewith

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye.

dated Feby 21st 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Binghams No 2019.

Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye.

Copy.

No. 2589. United States Legation

Tokei Japan Feby 21st 1885.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

Having received by your favor through Mr. Yoshida a copy of the Revised Edition of the "Treaties and "Conventions of Japan and other Powers", for the Department of State, and having forwarded the same I am instructed by the Honorable Secretary of State, who has placed the volume in the State Department Library, to

convey

convey to Mr. Yashida an expression of the Department's thanks for this courtesy.

I avail myself of this renewed assurance of my high consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Jno A. Bingham

has matter been settled. File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Dec Edward

No 2020.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 27th Feby, 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of Instruction No, 884, dated January 23rd 1885; in relation to the settlement of the "Mumington" Claim" and the remittance by the Foreign Office of $15000.00 U.S. Gold, in full payment thereof, to the Department through the Japanese Legation at Washington, by telegraphic Exchange.

No 2020, United States Legation
Tokei Japan, Feby 27th 1886.

Hon: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

Referring to Instruction No. 884 dated January 23rd 1885, in relation to the claim against this Government of Captain W. R. Browne, and Thomas Filch, for damages and injuries sustained by them by reason of the loss of the Schooner "Wilmington" and her Cargo, wherein you inform me that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15.000.00) U.S. gold, offered by this Government in full settlement of said claim, was brought to the notice of the claimants through their attorney, Mr F. P. Cuppy, who replied to you on the 20th of January last, and that you telegraphed his reply to me, on the 22nd of January last as follows: "Claimants Schooner Wilmington

"Mlmington, accept fifteen thousand
" dollars not paid here." I further note
that Mr Cuppy calls attention to
the advanced age of the Claimants,
and hopes that I will Exert whatever
influence I properly can to Secure
a Speedy transmission of the Sum
named to Your Department; It
gives me pleasure to Say that
anticipating upon instruction, I
did urge the immediate transmission
of the Sum of $15000,00 U.S. Gold to the
Department by telegraphic Exchange,
and that the Same was done, by His
Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government,
on the 2nd instant, as Shown by my
dispatch No. 2010, dated the 18th instant,
and the Enclosure therewith, which
I had the honor to address to you.
I highly appreciate Your very kind
approval, as Expressed in Your No.
884, of my action in dealing with
this Case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Jn: A. Bingham

Ack'd by Dispatch April 1 85 cir'd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

No. 2021.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, Feby. 27th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
to the Secretary of State

Subject,
Proclamation of the Governor of Hongkong subjecting ships of belligerent France and China to restrictions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain.

No. 2021. United States Legation,

Yokei, Japan, July 27th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

It appears by a Proclamation published in the Japan Gazette of the 10th instant and issued by Sir George T. Bowen, Governor &c of Hong Kong and its Dependencies in pursuance of instructions from the British Government, that public ships of the belligerent French and Chinese Governments shall be subject to the restrictions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain and shall not be allowed to receive general supplies at Hongkong & assist Naval operations &c, a copy of which Proclamation as published in the Gazette is herewith enclosed.

In conversation yesterday with Mr. Yoshida, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of this Government I was informed that it is reported and believed

believed that France has declared Rice to be contraband of war and subject to seizure and confiscation, from which it would seem that France by cutting off rice, the chief bread staple of China hopes to conquer a peace in that Empire by creating a famine therein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mc A Bingham

Enclosure - Extract from the Japan Gazette July 10th 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Binghams No. 2021

Extract from the Japan Gazette July 10th 1885.

The following proclamation was issued in a *Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday morning (23rd Jan.) :—

By His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has communicated to the Government of this colony instructions with reference to the tenth section of the Foreign Enlistment Act (published in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd September 1884,) to the effect that public ships of the belligerent (French and Chinese) Governments should not be allowed to take on board at Hongkong supplies, such as would assist naval operations; and that, therefore, no more coal should be furnished to any belligerent ships than would be necessary for moving to the nearest port where no naval operations are being carried on; and that no coal should be supplied to the same ship without permission until after the expiration of three months from previous supply; also that the repairs of belligerent ship and the supply of provisions for their crews should be restricted to such as are strictly necessary to enable belligerent ships to hold the sea on voyage to such nearest port where no naval operations are being carried on; and that no repairs are to be effected or supplies furnished to belligerent ships, except under supervision of the local authorities, whose duty it would be immediately to report to the Governor in each case in which these instructions may be infringed;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the instructions aforesaid, it is hereby proclaimed that the above rules are to be obeyed by all persons whatsoever within the said Colony of Hongkong and its waters; and that obedience to the said rules will be strictly enforced.

Given under my Hand and the public Seal of the Colony, this 23rd day of January, 1885.

By Command,

W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

With reference to the above Proclamation, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the Harbour Master shall be the Officer specially entrusted with the carrying out of the instructions contained therein.

By Command,

W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED

Mr. Edwards

No. 2022

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, Feby 28th 1885

Mr. Bingham
to the Secretary of State

PRINTED
1885

Subject
The Mission of Count Ito to China in the quality of Ambassador and Mr. Binghams conversation with him, etc.

No 2022 United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, Feby 28th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I beg leave to acquaint you that His Excellency, Count Ito, a member of the Imperial Council has been appointed by His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan to be Ambassador to China with full powers to negotiate and conclude a settlement with His Imperial Chinese Majesty in the matter of the action of the Chinese troops against Japanese subjects in the recent riot in Corea.

Count Ito sets out for his post of duty by this day's steamer.

His Excellency called upon me yesterday and conversed freely with me on the subject of his mission to China. Impressed with the importance of an amicable settlement of the pending question

between

between the two countries, I ventured to say to Mr. Ito that in the general interests of Japan and the commercial interests of the United States as well, a war between China and Japan should not be inaugurated if it can possibly be avoided and that it seemed to me altogether probable that a peaceful settlement of the difficulty between the two powers could easily be reached if China and Japan would agree to withdraw their military forces from Corea and recognize the rightful and exclusive autonomy of the Government of Corea within its territorial domain.

Mr. Ito, it gives me pleasure to say, concurred in the views thus expressed by me and indicated a purpose to seek a settlement with China on that basis.

In conversation on the 26th instant with the Chinese Minister

at

at this Court in reply to an enquiry made by him of me touching the proposed mission of Count Ito, and the present strained relations between China and Japan I expressed the opinion that the Chinese Government should accept any reasonable proposition of Japan and restore friendly relations between China and Japan. His Excellency expressed himself as exceedingly desirous that an amicable and satisfactory settlement might speedily be arrived at.

I am assured that Japan will only insist upon what is just and reasonable in the premises and I am not without hope that China will concede to Japan all that can reasonably be demanded.

I have verbally in a recent interview expressed to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the hope that His Majesty's Empire may be peace

I

I cannot allow myself to doubt that His Majesty sincerely desires to maintain peace with Colima by all honorable and peaceable means, and clearly recognizes the obligation of all nations to first fairly and honestly employ and exhaust all peaceable methods to redress national wrongs and settle national grievances before resorting to the arbitrament of war.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno. A. Kingham

Seligman Jr

Weather Reports to War Dept. April 21 1885. Circ.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Edwards

No. 2023.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Feby 28th 1885.

Mr. Brigham

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory at Tokei, for Feby. 1885.

No. 2023. United States Legation

Tokei Japan Feby 28th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service Bureau the Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory at Tokei for the month of February 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M. A. Pringhuysen

Enclosure - Separate.

Daily Weather Reports for February 1885 -

FW

Copy to Secy Navy April 2. 1885 CiS Loi

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1885
RECEIVED

W. Edwards

No. 2024

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 28th Feby 1885

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Nagai Jinsuke claim, Thanks of Count Inouye for considerate and just action of the State Department.

No. 2024. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, 28th July 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 2012 dated the 18th instant, which I had the honor to address to you in relation to the claim of Nagai Jinske: I now beg leave to acquaint you that having on the 21st instant addressed a note on the subject to His Excellency Count Inouye the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (a copy of which No. 2590 is enclosed herewith), the Minister has replied thereto by a note of this date (a copy of which reply I have the honor to enclose) in which the Minister, among other things, requests that I "will not fail to assure the "Honorable the Secretary of State, that "His Imperial Majesty's Government "most cordially appreciate the high "sense of justice which has animated "xxx (our Government and myself).

"Not-

"not only in favorably considering
"the representations which have
"been made concerning the principal
"of this claim, but also in spontaneously
"suggesting that interest be paid thereon
"from the date of presentation".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Mc A Bingham

Enclosures-

Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye
Feby 21st 1885.

Count Inouye to Mr. Bingham
28th July 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2024.

Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye.

Copy.

No. 2590 United States Legation

Tokei Japan. 21st Feby. 1883;

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

Referring to the case of Nagai Jinski against my Government and to your request that I should telegraph my Government that its settlement by the present Administration is desired I have the honor to inform you that I have telegraphed the Department, "if possible to settle the claim," and further, I have the pleasure to say, I am in receipt of a despatch per yesterday's Steamer from the Honorable Secretary of State acquainting me of the receipt of my No. 1956, of date the 14th of November last, wherein I reported the direct damages of Nagai Jinski to be Yen 1979 75/100 Coin

and

and recommended the payment thereof with interest on that sum from the date of the presentation of the claim to me, now about ten years past. The Secretary of State was pleased to say in his Instruction of the 7th ultimo, that my despatch no. 1956, above mentioned had been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen says, "I (he) have confirmed your (my) "statements, that under the circumstances of the case it seemed only "reasonable and just that the claimant "should be allowed interest on that amount "($1979.75/100) from the date of his claim". I sincerely hope soon to hear that the claim with interest is allowed and will at an early date be paid.

Receive the renewed assurance of my high consideration

(sgd) Jno. A Bingham

Enclosure No 2. with Mr Bingham's No. 2024.

Count Inouye to Mr Bingham.

Translation Copy.

No 7. Foreign Office. Tokio.
28th February 1886.

His Excellency,
John A. Bingham,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A.
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of date the 21st instant, in which you are kind enough to inform me that, in compliance with my request, you telegraphed the Department of State recommending a settlement of the claim of Nagai Jinske; and that you are also in receipt of a Communication from the Honorable the Secretary of State, to the Effect that Your Excellency's previous recommendation that the amount of direct

damages

damages involved in the said claim ($1979.76/100) with interest from the time of presentation, should be paid to the claimant, has been favorably Endorsed and communicated to the Navy Department.

I beg that Your Excellency will accept my thanks for Your prompt compliance with my request to communicate with Your Government by telegraph on this subject, and I trust that you will not fail to assure the Honorable the Secretary of State that His Imperial Majesty's Government most cordially appreciate the high sense of justice which has animated Your Excellency, and Your Government, not only in favorably considering the representations which have been made concerning the principal of this Claim, but also in spontaneously suggesting that

that interest be paid thereon from the date of presentation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) Count Inouye Kaoru
H.I.J.M's Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

Navy Dept 7.85 circ

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1885
RECEIVED.

Edwards

No. 2025.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, March 5th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject,
Notice to Mariners Change of Character of Light of Light-ship, in Hakodate Harbor.

No. 2025. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, March 5th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I beg leave to enclose for the information of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, several official notifications of the Imperial Government of Japan, of the "Change of Character of the Light of the Lightship in Hakodate Harbor, Hokkaido.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. A. Bringham

Inclosure

Copies of the Imperial Notification No. 2 of the Department of Public Works, 1885.

Notification No. 2 of Kobusho.

Notice to Mariners.

[NO 1].

HAKODATE LIGHTSHIP.

CHANGE OF CHARACTER OF LIGHT.

The Government of Japan hereby gives notice, that on and after the night of the 28th March next 1885, the Fixed White Light of the Lightship in HAKODATE Harbour, HOKKAIDO, will be changed to Fixed Red.

COUNT SASAKI TAKAYUKI.
Minister of Public Works.

Tokio, 27th. February 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1885
RECEIVED.

File

Mr Edwards

No 2026.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan. March 11th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Information requested of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan in regard to the coinage, precious metals &c &c. for the year 1884.

No. 2026. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan March 11th 1885

Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.
Secretary of State,
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your circular instruction marked "Separate" and dated the 20th of Jany last I addressed a note on the 5th instant to His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs enclosing therewith a duplicate of said instruction and requested of His Excellency that at his earliest convenience I may be furnished the information therein desired in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and and export of the precious metals &c. &c. in the year 1884, to the end that I may transmit the information so furnished to our government.

As

As soon as the replies of the Minister to the several interrogatories shall have reached me I will transmit the same to the Department for the information of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno. A. Bingham

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No & file.
ask
APR 7 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Edwards

No 2027.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan. March 11th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Rice declared to be Contraband of War by Mons. Tatenôtre French Minister in China.
Protest of the British Government

No. 2027. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan. March 11th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The information received by me at the Foreign Office and which I had the honor to apprise you of in my No. 2021 dated the 27th ultimo to the effect that France had declared Rice to be contraband of war, has been confirmed by the remarks of the Shanghai Mercury and the official Notification issued by Paternôtre as published in the Mercury and reproduced in the Japan Daily Herald of the 4th instant, copies of which remarks and Notification as published in the Herald I have the honor to enclose herewith.

I also note the information from London per telegram dated

the

2/

the 27th ultimo and published in the Japan Daily Herald of the 9th instant a copy of which as therein published is enclosed herewith and is to the effect that Her Britannic Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has declared in the House of Commons that "the "Government cannot assent to "Rice Cargoes being declared Contraband of War, and that this "would be notified to the French "Government".

It gives me much satisfaction to know that this inhuman act of France declaring Rice contraband of War is challenged by Great Britain.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Wm A. Pringle

Enclosures.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald dated March 4/85.

" " " " " " 9/85.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2027.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald, March 4th 1885.

(From the Shanghai Mercury.)

RICE DECLARED TO BE A CONTRABAND OF WAR.

SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

The French Minister has just handed the following letter to his colleagues in residence at Shanghai, and to the Doyen of the Consular Body, in order to inform them of the Notification forwarded to the Foreign Powers by the French Government, concerning Rice, hereafter considered as contraband of war. Mr. Patenôtre, as it will be seen, gives a fresh assurance that, as long as the *statu quo* is observed by the Chinese at Shanghai and Woosung, no attack will be made against these two ports by Admiral Courbet's squadron :—

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Le Gouvernment de la République me fait savoir que toutes les Puissances ont été prévenues officiellement qu'à partir du 26 de ce mois le riz sera considéré et traité par l'escadre française des mers de Chine comme contrebande de guerre. Les chargements de riz seront donc passibles de saisie au même titre que les armes et les munitions. L'Amiral Courbet a été invité en conséquence à prendre ses dispositions pour exercer le droit de visite sur les navires sortant de Shanghaï. Il demeure entendu qu'en dehors des articles ci-dessus spécifiés, toute denrée pourra être transportée librement.

Persistant dans son désir de ménager, dans la mesure du possible, le commerce des neutres, le Gouvernement de la République m'autorise à ajouter qu'il maintient, en ce qui concerne Shanghaï et Wou-song, les assurances déjà données par M. Lemaire dans la lettre qu'il a adressée, le 26 Août dernier, an Doyen du Corps Consulaire. Aucune attaque ne sera donc dirigée contre ces deux ports, tant que le *statu quo* n'y sera pas modifié du fait de Chine. Cette déclaration aura, - je l'espère,— pour effet de dissiper les alarmes que la présence éventuelle de navires Français dans le voisinage du Yang-tse pourrait susciter dans la population de Shanghaï. Les bâtiments qui croiseront dans ces parages n'auront d'autre mission que de s'opposer au transport de la contrebande de guerre.

Veuillez agréer . . . . .

(Signé) PATENÔTRE.

Shanghai, le 23 Février, 1884. (5?)

Translation.

The Government of the Republic informs me that all the Powers have been officially notified that after the 20th inst. rice will be considered and treated by the French squadron in the China seas as contraband of war. Cargoes of rice will therefore be liable to seizure in the same way as arms and munitions. Admiral Courbet has consequently been invited to make arrangements to exercise the right of search on vessels leaving Shanghai. It is understood that with the exception of the articles above specified, all other merchandise may be freely transported.

Presisting in the desire to spare as far as possible the trade of neutrals, the Government of the Republic authorises me to add that it maintains as far as regards Shanghai and Woosung the assurances already given by M. Lemaire in the letter which he addressed on 26th August last to the Doyen of the Consular Body No attack therefore will be made on these two ports so long as the *statu quo* is not modified by the act of China. This declaration will have, I hope, the effect of dissipating the apprehensions to which the possible presence of French vessels in the neighbourhood of the Yangtse might give rise among the population of Shanghai. Ships cruising in these waters will have no other mi-sion than the prevention of the transportation of contraband of war.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PATENÔTRE.

Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1885.

Enclosure No. 2. to Mr. Bingham's No. 207.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald, March 9th 1885.

Telegrams.

(From the Hongkong Daily Press).

London, 27th February.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government cannot assent to Rice cargoes being declared Contraband of War, and that this would be notified to the French Government.

[See The Times, London, Feb. 27, for the text of Lord E. Fitzmaurice's reply. add]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 2025.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, March 11th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Enclosing dispatches addressed to Mr. L. H. Foote, Minister Resident at Seoul, now in the United States on leave.

No. 2028. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan March 11th 1885.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Two letters from the State Department addressed to Mr. Lucius H. Foote Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States of America, Seoul, Corea and post-marked, Nagasaki Feby. 25th 1885, reached me per mail on the 3rd instant, both of which I have the honor to enclose and transmit herewith that they may be forwarded to that gentleman. I also received per the same mail a package addressed Hon. L. H. Foote Envoy &c, Seoul, Corea, which I herewith transmit and respectfully request that the same may be forwarded to Mr. Foote.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Maynard

Enclosures - 2 Letters addressed to Mr. Foote also one package (Separate) to same address c/o Department of State.

Telegram. Cipher.

Legation of the U. S.
Tokei, March 27, 1885.

Secretary of State.
Washington.

I tender my resignation to the President to take effect first August next.

Bingham.

To Signal Service Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Wd Want
14.36

Brown Bell.
May 15 '85

No. 2029.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan April 4th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Japanese Daily Weather Reports for
March 1885.

No. 2029. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, April 13th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard -

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service Bureau the Daily weather Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory at Tokei, for the month of March 1885.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. C. Bingham

Enclosure Separate: Weather Reports, March 1885.

Send to Navy & Treas?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
14/94.

No. 2030.

Navy 15 May
20 years May 15 Exhi

United States Legation
Yokei Japan. 18th April 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject:
Japanese Admiralty Notification
of the withdrawal of Sunakawa Buoy.

No. 2030, United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 13th April 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Herewith I beg leave to Enclose for the information of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Several official Notifications of the Imperial Government of Japan, of the withdrawal of Funakawa Bury, Province of Ugo, Prefecture of Akita.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Chas. A. Shiphum

Enclosure.
12. Copies of above mentioned Notification

Notification No. 5 of Kobusho.

Notice to Mariners.

(NO. 2.)

Withdrawal of Funakawa Buoy.

The Government of Japan hereby gives notice, that a chart of Funakawa Anchorage No. 168 having been published lately by the Japanese Admiralty, the Buoy moored to mark the anchorage ground there will be *withdrawn* after the 1st. May 1885.

Count Sasaki Takayuki.

Minister of Kobusho.

Tokio, 14th. March, 1885.

Transmit one copy to War Dept

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED

Copy & translation of Report to War Dept May 15

Respectfully Secretary May 15

No. 2031.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan. 13th April 1888.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmitting "Eighth Annual Report (in duplicate)" of the Imperial Japanese "Army Department for the Year Ending June 30th 1883," and abstract translation (in duplicate) thereof.

No. 2031. United States Legation
Tokei Japan. 13th April 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate copies (in Japanese), and an abstract translation thereof, also in duplicate, of the Eighth Annual Report of the Imperial Japanese Army Department for the year Ending June 30th 1887, by His Excellency Count Saigo Tsukumichi, Minister of War.

The translation, you will please observe, shews the establishment of Courts Martial, also the Establishment of a Military College; and that the land occupied by the Department is ten hundred and Eighty-Eight (1088) acres; that the whole number of persons in the

the Empire subject to Conscription is 271,875, and it also shews that the military force at the End of the year 1883 numbered 128,208. The Report further shews that the Expenditure of the Medical Bureau of the Department for the year, on account thereof, was Yen 103,692.; and also shews that the total Expenditures of the Department for the year, was Yen nine million, four hundred and Seventy four thousand, two hundred and twenty seven $\frac{89}{100}$ (9,474,227.$\frac{89}{100}$ Yen).

I respectfully request that one Copy of the Report, and of the abstract translation thereof, may be transmitted to the Honorable Secretary of War, for his information.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno. A. Humphreys

Enclosure: No 1. Duplicate Copies of the eighth annual Report of the Japanese Minister of War (in Separate Covers).
No. 2. Abstract translation of above in duplicate.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2031.

Eighth Annual Report of the
Imperial Japanese Army Department
for the year ending June 30th, 1883.
by H.E. Saigo Tsukumichi Minister of War.

Abstract Translation.

In the first section of this report it is stated that among the most important changes which took place in the Department during the year was the abolition of the Military Court and the establishment of a Military Conference (Court Martial?) in the Tokio Garrison for the settlement of Criminal cases; and the establishment of a Military College in the Main Buildings of the Department at Tokio in April 1883. The same section shews that on June 30th 1883, the land

occupied

occupied by the Department amounted to about 1088 acres, while the area covered by buildings was 206¼ acres.

Section 2 relating to the business of the Department, military notifications etc, states that several important notifications were promulgated, the most important of which related to military laws in times of peace, and the power to make levies by the Council of State.

Section 3, on the conscription, shews among other things that the number of young men, who according to the census were twenty years of age, was 271,845. and which, with the number exempted in the previous year (and now liable to draft) made 308,723. from which number the actual conscription was 32,038, or 4,122 less than

than the number which might be expected. This deficiency (of over 10 per cent) was however, not so great as in the previous year, owing to the establishment of local military offices in the several prefectures and prefectural cities.

Section 4 shews that the military force at the end of the year was as follows:

Number of Generals and officers of the same relative rank	32
Officers, commissioned and non commissioned	6,569
Soldiers	35,469
Officers, non-combatant	1,612
Officers without duty	106
Soldiers on detached duty	265
Students in military schools and elsewhere	877
Students abroad including 8 officers	21

army

Army attendants 1,989

Reserve officers 1,484

Reserves, first and second, ... 79,684

Total 128,208.

Increase ..... 17,000.

Actual force ..... 47,000.

Enrolled in time of peace 81,168.

Section 5, shews that at the end of the year there were 3,985 officers and men on detached duty (i.e. not attached to garrisons) also non-combatants.

There were 118 officers without command and 1,484 officers of the reserves.

Section 6 shews that the total military force in garrisons, and the reserve to have been at the end of the year 122,551; Imperial body-guards -- 3,720. The number of men the several garrisons was -- 35,979

And

and of Central, Military telegraph

Engineers and operators 1,980

Students, professors &c at the Military College 275

in the Military School 913

The first- and second Reserves consist

of the following: Infantry 46,680

Cavalry 580

Artillery 2,847

Engineers 1,224

Drivers 401

Transportation 27,931

Farriers 21

Total, as shewn in Section 4 79,684.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 contain accounts of military excursions and manoeuvrings of the army, Operations of the arsenals and practice of the engineer corps during the year.

Section 10 shews that during the year

the

the number of books compiled was 45

number of foreign works translated — 61

number of maps constructed 1139

number of lithographs published ... 136

number of photographs taken .-- 286

The number of books loaned

from the Library was ----- 4,244

number returned 3,293

Books newly added to the Library 21,713 vol.

The total number of volumes is not

stated.

According to Section 11, a Military College was established during the year, and the number of students in attendance at the college was 218 including one foreigner, a Korean.

The number of students in the Military school June 30th 1883 was.— 616

The Number of engineering students was 11,

on

on the same date, the number of apprentice farriers was 15. The number of students in Germany, France Crea and Russia was at the end of the year, 6.

Section 72 gives the following facts relative to the Medical Bureau:

The actual expenditure on account of the main office was Yen 30,621

No. of medical officers ------ 252

or 54 less than the full complement

Number of head nurses 228

or 16 less than full complement.

Number of ~~"~~ nurses ------ 746

or 98 less than the full complement

and making the whole number of soldiers under the Bureau as nurses and head-nurses ------ 974

The expenditure for the hospitals and sick quarters of the five (5) garrisons

garrisons for the year was Yen 103,692.
The cost of medicines used during the year was Yen 32,570, and the rate per head per day was 2 9/10 sen (Yen 0.029). The number of soldiers in the army averaged per day 39,539, and the average number of sick daily, 225-34, the whole number of days of sickness in the year being 82,240, and the average per thousand men per day, 5.695.
The total number of deaths was 588 or 14.864 per thousand.
The most prevalent diseases were those of the digestive organs, surgical diseases, and fevers. The number of cases of infectious and epidemic diseases was 1579 including 1233 cases of intermittent fever fever, 156 cases

of Cholera, and 108 cases of typhoid fever. The whole number of cases of Kaki'ke (beri-beri) was 7802.

In the Hospital connected with the Japanese guard stationed at the Legation in Seoul the Capital of Corea, 1135 cases were treated during the year, and the number of deaths, 33. The cost of medicines was Yen 594.99, and the cost per capita per day 4 3/10 Sen (Yen 0.042).

Section 13. relating to military laws punishments etc, shews that the number of criminals during the year was 2, 439, the number of desertions 1,066, infractions of regulations, 409; thefts, 308; obtaining property under false pretense, 175; assault and battery 34,

and

and violent conduct - - - - 104.

The number of those who received punishment was 2439; the number imprisoned was 865, and the present number in prison (June 30th 1883), 945.

According to section 14, the number of horses belonging to the Department at the end of the year was 3,329.

The number of special holidays, as shewn in section 15, observed during the year, was four, and the rewards decorations etc (section 16) bestowed, was 21,276

In section 17 it is stated that there were at the end of the year 2 army officers in France, 3 in Germany, 1 in China, 3 in Corea and 1 in Russia.

The total expenditure for the year

year according to section 18 was, as follows:

Ordinary expenditures Yen 8,278,144.77

Special expenditures Yen 1,196,083.11

Total " 9,474,227.89

An appendix gives a report of the guard detailed for duty at the Japanese Legation at Seoul, Corea.

W. N. Whitney

Interpreter of Legation.

Acks. No. & file



Mr Everett
14

No. 2082.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, 13th April 1885.

Hon Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of Department Instructions 885 to 901 both inclusive, and Circular Instructions.

No 2032. United States Legation
Yokei Japan, 13th April 1888.

Hon; Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of department Instructions numbered respectively 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, and 901, with their respective Enclosures, also Circular Instruction dated February 7th 1888. and Circular Instruction dated March 6th 1888, with Enclosure, and Circular Instruction dated March 7th 1888, the latter acquainting me that the President by, and with, the advice and consent of the Senate had appointed You to be Secretary of State, and that You entered, on that day upon the duties of the Office.

With sincere respect,

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Wm A. Burgham

Ackn. Wefile.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett
14

No: 2033.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 13th April 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Circular Instruction, dated March 6th 1885. requesting information in regard to field telegraph, or Signal Corps of Japanese Army, sent to Foreign Office.

No. 2033. United States Legation
Tokei Japan, 13th April 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Adverting to Circular Instruction dated March 6th 1888, wherein I am requested to furnish the Department with such information as I may be able to secure in relation to the organization and equipment of the field telegraph, or signal Corps, pertaining to the Armies of this Country; I beg to inform You that I have this day addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign affairs, Enclosing therewith a Copy of the Circular Instruction, and have requested that if it be His Excellencys pleasure, I may at an Early day, be favored with the desired information.

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Wm A Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Lovett

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, April 14th. 1885.

Sir,
To the Secretary of State

Subject;
Account for Salary for the first quarter of the year 1885.

M

United States Legation.

Tokei Japan. April 14th 1886.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for Salary for the first quarter of the current year, together with Exchange Voucher, certified to by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and myself.

You will please note that my Exchange Voucher, herewith, shews a loss by Exchange on my three drafts on Messrs Morton Rose & Co. London, of $3.54 U. S. Gold, which amount I have entered in my account as "Balance due me from the United States Government."

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Edwin Dun.

Enclosure

Enclosure.

Account for Salary for the first quarter of the year 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Everett
14

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 14th 1885.

Mr. Gustavus Goward
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Salary account for the quarter ending March 31st 1885, accompanied by an exchange voucher

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 14th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of my account for salary for the quarter ending March 31st 1885, together with an exchange voucher covering the loss by exchange on the sale of my drafts.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Gustavus Goward
Secretary of Legation.

Enclosures, as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett

No. 2034.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 14th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Passport account for quarter ending March 31st 1885.

One passport issued to Mr. Henry G. Appenzeller and wife.

No. 2034. United States Legation in

Tokei, Japan, April 14th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that during the current year but one passport has been issued by me, to wit; to Henry G. Appenzeller and his wife Ella both of whom are native born citizens of the United States, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York

This passport, No. 37, was issued by me March 12th 1885 upon the affidavit of Mr. Henry G. Appenzeller stating their nativity, citizenship and upon the usual oath of allegiance The fee received by me of $5.00 will be accounted for to the Government in my contingent account for the first quarter 1885.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

Wm A Bingham

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Approved
MAY 20 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Dr Everett

14

No. 2035.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 14th 1885.

Mr. Bingham,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Account for rent for Court House and Jail at Yedo (Tokei) for the year ending March 15th 1885. under renewed lease dated Dec 21st 1883.

Bill drawn in payment thereof of current date.

JM

1791

No. 2035. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan. April 14th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Having been informed by a note dated the 13th instant from Mr. Thomas F. Mc. Grath, the Attorney in fact of Mrs. Susan C. Twombly, the sole executrix of John F. Twombly, lately deceased, that an appropriation was made at the recent session of Congress of $3400.00 for the rent of Court House and Jail in Jedo (Tokei) due the 15th of March last under the renewed contract of lease made by said John F. Twombly with the United States and with the approval of the Honorable Secretary of State, dated the 21st December 1883, as shewn by instruction no. 797, dated January 23d 1884; I have in accordance with former Department instructions drawn my

bill

bill on you of current date herewith for thirty four hundred dollars ~~~ (3400^{00}) in payment of rent due 15th of March last under said renewed contract of lease which bill is payable to the order of Mrs. Susan C. Twombly sole Executrix of said John F. Twombly lately deceased and have delivered the said bill to Mr Thomas F. McGrath, the duly authorized agent of said executrix whose receipt therefor in triplicate has been sent to me by Mr. McGrath, the first of which receipts I have the
1/ honor to enclose herewith together
2/ with a statement of the account for the rent so paid by said draft under said contract of lease. I will transmit the duplicate of said receipts in a future despatch and retain the triplicate for my files.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Mc C Rumbaugh

Enclosures (2)

No 1. Receipt of Mr. McGrath for Mrs Susan C. Twombly.

No 2 Account for rent of Court House & Jail.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
14

United States Legation

Tokio, Japan, April 15th 1885

Willis R. Whitney, Interpreter of Legation

to the Secretary of State

Subject

Salary account for the quarter ending

March 31st 1885.

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, April 15th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith the statement of my account as Interpreter to this Legation for the quarter ending March 31st, 1885. On the 31st ultimo I drew on Messrs Morton, Rose & Co., London, my bill calling for the sum of £128..8..7 sterling, and sold the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, for which I received at the current rate of exchange in Japanese silver, Yen 725.24, Equivalent, at the Treasury rate for 1885 of 85.8, to U.S. Gold $622.25½,

which

which being deducted from the amount of salary due me, of $625.00 U.S. Gold, leaves a balance of $2.74 still due and representing the loss on exchange, and which together with balance of $30.49 from the quarter ending December 31st, 1884, making a balance of $33.23 for the quarter, I have carried forward and will debit the Government with in my account for the current quarter.

2. Herewith I have the honor to enclose my own and the Banker's certificate of sale and purchase of draft, shewing amount of proceeds of draft and loss on exchange.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Willis R. Whitney

Interpreter of Legations

Enclosures (1) Salary account for 1st quarter 1885 and (2) Exchange vouchers for sale of draft.

Mr. Lawson might be called

Ask by No file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett 14.28

No. 2036.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, April 15th 1885.

Hon. Bingham
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Information concerning Mrs Cohen received from the Department. Enquiry made by this Legation with no result.

No. 2036. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, April 15th 1885.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

It gives me pleasure to note that with instruction No. 896 dated the 24th of February last is enclosed a copy of a letter of Mrs Lawson dated February 19th 1885 wherein this Lady acquaints you Mrs Cohen professionally known as "Lurline," "the Water Queen," is alive and enjoying "good health in London."

I beg to add that in accordance with instruction No. 891, dated Feby 17th last, due enquiry was made by this Legation for Mrs Cohen at Yokohama and in this city which failed to elicit any information concerning her.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm A Burlingame

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
14.

No. 2037.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, April 15th 1886.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject-
Salary account for the first quarter of the year 1885. and Exchange Voucher.

No. 2037. United States Legation.

Yokei Japan, April 15th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for Salary for the first quarter of the current year, by which you will please observe that I debit the Government on account of Salary for said quarter, $3000.00 U. S. Gold, and that for payment thereof I drew my bill on Messrs Morton, Rose & Co., dated March 31st 1885. for £616.9.2. and that I received for said bill, as appears by the Bankers certificate herewith, at the current rate of Exchange 3/6½, the equivalent of $2986.81½ U. S. gold, and no more, and that the actual amount paid me therefor in Japanese Silver yen was yen 3481.18, shewing a loss by exchange on my said bill equal to

to $13.14 U. S. gold, for which sums together with a further loss of 88 cents U. S. gold, on the Exchange of my Contingent draft of same date, as shewn by my No. 2038 makes my total loss by Exchange on the two bills for said quarter Equal to $14.03 U. S. gold, for which sum I have drawn on you, as per my Contingent account in my said No. 2038. To balance my Salary account I credit the Government with $13.14, the loss on my Salary bill, and also with $2986.86 U. S. gold, the amount paid me by the Banker, making the total credits to the Government $3000.00 U. S. gold.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Jno A Bingham

Enclosure No. 1 & 2.
Salary account for the first quarter of 1888: with Exchange Voucher

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
14

No. 2038.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan. April 16th 1888.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject:
Account for contingent expenses for first quarter of the year 1888, with appropriate vouchers.

No. 2038. United States Legation
Tokei Japan. April 16th 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my contingent account, with appropriate vouchers, for the first quarter of the year 1888. in which you will please note that the aggregate expenditures made by me for said quarter amounts in U. S. gold to $207.43
and that I credit the Government therein as follows:-
Balance in my hands to the credit of the Government on the 31st of December last, as per my contingent account with my No 1993, dated January 16th 1888 $98.04
Fee for passport No 37, dated March 12th 1888. and reported in my No 2034. dated the 14th instant $5.00
Amount of my contingent draft

draft for said quarter. - - $200.00
Amount of my draft No. 19,
dated 14th April 1888. on the
Honorable Secretary of State for $ 14.03
being the total loss by Exchange,
on my drafts for Salary and
contingent Expenses for said quarter,
as shewn by the Bankers Special
certificates, one of which is with
my No. 2037, Enclosing my Salary
account for said quarter, and
the other of which is herewith
Enclosed.

The Credits aforesaid being in gross $ 317.07
and the debits in gross - - $ 221.46
Which debits being deducted from
the said Credits, leaves a balance
in my hands of - - - $ 95.61
to be accounted for to the Government
in my account for Contingencies
for the current quarter.

Respectfully Submitted

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient Servant
Wm. A. Kingsmill

Enclosure. account for Contingent Expenses for
first quarter of 1888: with appropriate Vouchers
Numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 26

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Willis N. Whitney, Interpreter
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Salary account for the first quarter, 1885.

Sir,

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

On the 15th instant I had the honor to transmit the statement of my account as Interpreter to this Legation for the quarter ending March 31st, 1885, together with the Banker's certificate of sale of draft. I now beg to enclose herewith duplicates of said account and certificate.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Willis R. Whitney
Interpreter

Enclosure Duplicate Statement of Salary Account for quarter ending March 31st 1885. and Bankers Certificate of Sale of draft.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett 46

No. 2039.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Hon. Brigham
To the Secretary of State,

Subject:
Duplicate account for rent Court House and jail for the year ending March 15th 1885. with vouchers.

Filed

No. 2039. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed you will please note my duplicate account for the rent due the 15th of March last for one year, from and after the 15th of March 1884, for the suitable buildings and grounds appurtenant in Yedo, (Tokei) rented for a Court House and Jail as per renewed contract of lease made and concluded Dec. 21st 1883, by the late John F. Twombly, now deceased, to the United States with the approval of the Honorable Secretary of State as per Instruction No. 797, dated January 23d 1884.

1/

I also enclose herewith the duplicate receipt for said rent paid by me per my bill, dated the 14th instant calling for $3400.00 U. S. gold, and drawn on you by

2/

me

me at fifteen days sight to the order of Mrs. Susan C. Twombly, Sole Executrix of said John F. Twombly lately deceased which receipt you will please observe is signed by said executrix per Thomas F. McGrath, her lawful agent and attorney in fact.

The original account and receipt for this rent were transmitted with my No. 2035, dated the 14th instant; and the renewal of said lease was transmitted with my No. 1791. dated the 22nd December 1883.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. A. Bingham

Enclosures. (2)

1. Duplicate account for rent Court House and Jail for year ending March 15th 1885.
2. Duplicate receipt in payment of said rent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED

Dupl Consular
26

No. 2040.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Mr. Brigham,
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Duplicate account for contingent expenses for the quarter ending March 31st 1885. accompanied by appropriate vouchers.

TM

No. 2040 United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan April 20th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a duplicate of my contingent account for the first quarter of the current year together with duplicate vouchers therefor and a duplicate of the banker's certificate, shewing the rate of exchange on my bill for contingencies drawn on Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. dated March 31st last the originals of which several vouchers and said certificate I had the honor to enclose with my No. 2038, dated the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno A. Bingham

Enclosures

Duplicate account for Contingent Expenses for the quarter ending March 31st /83 7 Vouchers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
26

No. 2047.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Duplicate Salary Account for the first Quarter, 1885.

FM

No. 2041. United States Legation,

Yokio, Japan, April 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, a duplicate of my account for Salary for the first-quarter of the current year and also to enclose therewith a duplicate of the certificate of the Banker shewing the rate of exchange and the proceeds in Japanese Silver Yen of my Salary bill, drawn on Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., for said quarter, dated the 31st of March last. My first account for said quarter enclosing the original certificate of the Banker, was transmitted with my No. 2037 dated the 15th instant.

1/2

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno. C. Brayton

Enclosures: (1) Duplicate Salary Account for first quarter 1885, (2) Duplicate Bankers Certificate of sale of Draft.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. Court 26

United States Legation
Yokei Japan, April 21st 1885.

Sir

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate account for Salary for the first quarter of the year 1885.

J M

United States Legation,
Yokei Japan, April 21st. 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

1/ I have the honor to enclose herewith, a duplicate of my account for salary for the first quarter of the current year, together with a duplicate Exchange voucher certified to by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and myself.

My first account for said quarter, together with the original Exchange voucher, was transmitted with my despatch dated the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Edwin Dun.

Enclosure. Duplicate Salary account for first quarter of the year 1888. and duplicate Exchange Voucher

Retn. appropriate

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Dr Coerter
26-2.

No. 2042.

Rec'd May 27 '85
To the Press May 27 '85

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, April 25th, 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Decorations conferred upon Rev. Dr. P. V. Veeder, Mr. Winfield S. Chaplin, Dr. D. B. McCartee, Rev. W. E. Parson and Mr. M. M. Scott by His Imperial Japanese Majesty.

No. 2042. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, April 25th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It gives me pleasure to acquaint you that it has pleased His Imperial Japanese Majesty to confer decorations upon the several citizens of the United States herein named to wit:

The Rev. Dr. P. F. Veeder, Mr. Winfield S. Chaplin, Dr. D. B. Mc Cartee, the W. E. Parson, and Mr. M. M. Scott.

His Excellency Count Inouye Kaoru, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs in his letter dated dated the 10th instant, a translation copy of which with its enclosure is herewith, states you will please observe that the decorations thus conferred with accompanying diplomas will be forwarded to the respective gentlemen named, through His Imperial Majesty's Minister in

Washington

Washington.

It was my good fortune to know these gentlemen during their service in His Majesty's University and it is a satisfaction to be able to say of each of them that they severally acquitted themselves most creditably and that the consideration shewn them is worthily bestowed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Wm. Chas. Brigham

Enclosure.

Count Inouye to Mr. Brigham dated April 10th 1885.

Enclosure with Mr Binghams No. 2042.

Copy. (Translation)

Foreign Office Tokio.

April 10th 1884.

His Excellency

John A. Bingham.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A.

Sir.

I take much pleasure in informing Your Excellency, that His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon Mr P. V. Veeder, a late professor of the Science Department of Tokio University, and four other gentlemen, named in the appended list, the decorations therein specified; and that these decorations, and the accompanying diplomas shall be

be forwarded to the respective gentlemen, through His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration

(Sgd) Count Inouye Kaoru.

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

List.

To Mr P. V. Veeder.

Late professor of the Science department of Tokio University.

Decoration. Class 4th of the "Order of the "Rising Sun"

To

To Mr Wmfield S. Chaplin.
Late professor of the Science Department
of Tokio University. Decoration
Class 4th of the Order of the
"Rising Sun"

To Mr D. B. Mc Carter.
Late professor of the Science Department
of Tokio University. Decoration
Class 5th of the Order of the
"Rising Sun."

To Mr W. E. Parsons.
Late professor of the Science Department
of Tokio University. Decoration Class
5th of the Order of the "Rising Sun"

To Mr M. M. Scott.
Late teacher of the preparatory
School

School for Loki University.
Decoration Class 5th " Order
the Rising Sun.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Swisher 26.

Actn. W. Offic.

No. 2043.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 25th 1885.

Mr. Bingham.
To the Secretary of State,

Subject

Receipt of instructions 902, 903, 904, and 905 with their several enclosures and also several Circular instructions.

No. 2043. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan. April 25th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions numbered, respectively, 902, 903, 904 and 905 with their several enclosures; also of circular instruction dated March 2nd 1885, acquainting me of the appointment by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate of Mr. James D. Porter to be Assistant Secretary of State and that he has entered upon the duties of that office; also, of circular instruction dated March 21st 1885, enclosing copies of the Act of Congress in relation to the "Revised International Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, approved March 3d 1885; also of circular dated dated March 24th, 1885, transmitting ten copies of the Sixteenth

annual

annual list of Merchant vessels
of the United States; —

also, of circular instruction, dated
March 26th 1885, revoking the Circular
of February 7th 1885, in relation to
charges for clerk hire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Desp. Events
26.

Aeta. Wolfe
No 2044.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, April 25th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmission of nine (9) copies of the Sixteenth annual list of the merchant vessels of the United State to the Japanese Government.

No. 2044. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan April 25th 1885.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with circular instruction dated the 24th ultimo, I have this day addressed a note, a copy of which is herewith, to His Excellency, Count Inouye Kaoru His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs wherein I acquaint him of the transmission by me to his Government by your direction of nine copies of the Sixteenth annual list of the Merchant vessels of the United States.

I beg further to inform you that I retained one of the ten (10) copies received by me of this report and have placed the same in the Legation Library as the property of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Wm. A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye
dated April 25th 1885.

Enclosure with Mr Bingham's No. 2044.

Copy.

United States Legation

Tokei Japan, April 25th 1885.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru.

H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

In accordance with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of State, of the United States, I herewith transmit, and present to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government nine copies of the "Sixteenth annual "list of the merchant vessels "of the United States";" which I trust it will be the pleasure of His Majesty's Government

Government to accept:
Receive the renewed
assurance of my highest
consideration.
(Sgd) John A. Bingham.

Enclosure. (Under Separate Cover)
Nine copies of the "Sixteenth
"annual list of the merchant
"vessels of the United States."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Ackn. & file

Mr Everett
26.

No. 2045.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan. April 28th 1886.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmission to the Japanese Government of a copy of the "Act" to adopt the "Revised "International Regulations for preventing "Collisions at Sea."

No. 2048. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, April 25th 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acquaint you that pursuant to your Circular Instruction, dated the 27th ultimo, I have addressed a note to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs (a copy of which is herewith), with which I transmitted to the Minister a copy of the Act, entitled, "an Act to adopt "the Revised International Regulations "for preventing collisions at sea". You will please note, in my letter of transmission, that I advised the Minister that our Government had adopted said Regulations.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Wm. A. Kinghurst

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

Mr Bingham's note to Count Jarnac, of date April 25th 1868.

Enclosure with Mr Bingham's No. 2048.

Copy.

No. 2666. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, April 25th 1888.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru.

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to Enclose for your information, an Official copy of an act recently passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to adopt the "Revised International Regulations "for preventing Collisions at Sea." approved March 3rd " 1885.

I have been instructed to especially notify His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government that-

that the Government of the United States has adopted the Regulations above mentioned Accept I pray you the renewed assurance of my highest consideration Jno. A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Copy of An Act to adopt the Revised International Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Confidential

Mr Everett 27.

No. 2046.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
MAY 26 1885

United States Legation.
Yokei, Japan, April 25th 1885

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Satisfactory settlement agreed upon by China & Japan in relation to the recent Corean affair. Convention reported signed.

Confidential

No. 2046. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 25th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 18th instant I was confidentially and unofficially informed by His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs that a satisfactory settlement had been agreed upon by China and Japan in relation to the recent Corean affair.

It is since reported that the convention between the two Powers has been signed by their respective Ambassadors at Tien Tsin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

McKonett 26

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, April 27th 1885.

Hon. Goward.
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.
Duplicate Statement of account for salary for the quarter ending March 31st 1885.

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, April 27th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the duplicate statement of my account for salary as Secretary of Legation from the 1st of January 1885 to the 31st of March 1885, together with exchange voucher

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gustavus Goward.

Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure.

Account as above with an Exchange voucher.

fete

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Lovett
26.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, April 27th 1885.

Hon. Gowand.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject
Receipt of instruction approving account for loss by exchange.

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan April 27th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instruction, dated March 12th 1885, informing me that my account for loss by exchange forwarded December 11th 1884 has been approved and forwarded to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gustavus Goward.

Secretary of Legation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett
27.1

No 2047.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Acted as directed
May 27 cu[illegible]
MAY 26 1885

United States Legation
Tokei Japan April 27th 1885.

Wm Bingham
Esq
The Secretary of State.

PRINTED
1885

Subject.

Correspondence between Wm Bingham and Count Inouye, in relation to property gift offered by Japan to the United States.

No 2047. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan. April 27th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

Referring to Instruction No. 887. dated the 11th of February last, and also to its enclosure, in relation to the action taken by the President, touching the offer of this Government of a gift of land to the United States for Legation purposes, I beg leave to enclose herewith Copies of two notes addressed by me, to His Excellency, Count Inouye Kaoru, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, wherein I apprised him of the Presidents action in the premises.

I have the honor to also enclose a translation Copy of the reply, under date the 25th instant-

instant, which Count Inouye has been pleased to make to my two notes, in which among other things, the Minister says, that His Majesty's Government "still entertain the desire" to make the gift of land heretofore proposed, and "are prepared upon receiving an intimation "that the Government of the United "States will accept the offer, to "formally propose to the United "States a suitable lot of land "in this City (Tokei) for Legation "purposes."

Respectfully, Submitted for Your Consideration.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. Bingham

Enclosures. Nos 1 & 2. Mr Bingham to Count Inouye, dated March 28th and April 21st 1888. Respectively.

No 3. Count Inouye to Mr Bingham dated April 25th 1888.

Enclosure No. 1. with Mr Bingham's No. 2047.

Copy.

No 2632. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, March 28th 1888.

His Excellency

Count-Inouye Kaoru,

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir,

Having been verbally notified on the 20th of Dec. last. by Your Excellency, through Your Secretary (Mr Stevens) that the Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government desired in token of their friendship for the United States, to make a gift in perpetuity to the United States of America, of Five (5) acres, or more of Land for Legation purposes, in the Central part-

part of this City, and near to
the new Imperial Palace now
being erected, I now beg leave
to acquaint you, that on the
22nd of December last, I Telegraphed,
as suggested, to my Government
this kind and generous
proposition of H. M's Government,
and also communicated the
same to our Government
by written despatch, of that
date, and that in reply thereto,
I received on the 13th of January
1886 from my Government, a
telegraphic instruction, dated
12th January last, stating
that this proposition had
been, or would be, "submitted
"to Congress by the President,
with

"with a recommendation that
"it be accepted &c," of which
I verbally apprised you. I
now have the pleasure to
inform you that by the
last mail, I received a
Copy of the "National Republican"
dated the 6th ultimo, in which
is published a notice of the
Presidents message on this
subject (a copy of which notice
is herewith Enclosed), wherein
it appears that the President
by a message to Congress, on
the 5th ultimo, Earnestly
recommended, that the Executive
"be immediately authorized to
"accept the proposed gift in the
"name of the United States, and
to

"to tender to His Imperial
"Japanese Majesty's Government,
"a suitable Expression of the
"U.S. Governments thanks for
"the Generosity which prompted
"the proffer so kindly made".

I am not yet advised of any action taken by Congress upon the Presidents recommendation but hope, and believe, that if the action asked for by the President, has not yet been taken, it will be taken in the near future, and therefore hope it may be the pleasure of H.I.J.M's Government to acquaint me, through Your Excellency, that this generous proffer of land for a U.S. Legation, still remains to be acted upon by the Congress,

and

and to be accepted by the
Government of the United
States.

I avail myself of this
occasion to renew to Your
Excellency the assurances
of my highest Consideration.

(Sgd) John A. Bingham.

Enclosure, Copy of the "National
Republicans" mention of the
President's message upon the
above subject.

Enclosure No 2. with Mr Burlingame's No. 2047.

Copy.

No. 2660. United States Legation.

Yokei Japan. April 21st 1865.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru,

H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

On the 26th ultimo, by my No. 2632. I had the honor to address to Your Excellency a note, enclosing a news paper notice of the President's Communication to the Congress of the United States in relation to the generous offer made by you through me, to give in perpetuity to my Government a piece of Land in Yokei for Legation purposes

purpose.

Having now received an official communication on the subject- enclosing the full text of the Presidents message to the Congress, dated the 5th of February last; and also the official letter of the Honorable Secretary of State to the President on the same subject,

1/ I beg to Enclose herewith, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of said papers, as published in Executive Document No 187, of 2nd Session of the 48th Congress of the United States.

It gives me pleasure to invite Your attention to the words of the President, Expressive of his high

high appreciation of the generous proposition of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government.

Accept, I pray Your Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) John A. Bingham.

Enclosure, Copy of papers mentioned above

Enclosure No. 3. With Mr. Brigham's No 2047.

Translation Copy.

No 14. Foreign Office Tokio.

April 25th 1888.

His Excellency

John A. Brigham.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's two communications, dated respectively, the 28th ultimo, and the 21st instant, and having relation to the verbal intimation which I caused to be given to you, that His Imperial Majesty's Government were disposed to offer to the United

United States Government, a
lot of land to be used for Legation
purposes; and also having
relation to the request which
I instructed my private Secretary
to make on the same occasion,
that Your Excellency would do
me the favor to ascertain
whether such a proffer as
that indicated, if formally
made on behalf of His Imperial
Majesty's Government, would
be accepted by the Government
of the United States.
Your Excellency now informs
me that the proposition in
question was submitted
to the Congress of the United
States; by the President
on

on the 6th February last,
with the recommendation
"that the Executive be immediately
"authorized to accept the
"gift in the name of the
"United States, and to tender
"to His Majesty's Government
"a suitable Expression of this
"Governments thanks for
"the generosity which prompted
"the presentation of so desirable
"a site of ground." Although
Your Excellency is not yet advised
of any action taken by the
Congress with reference to the
Presidents recommendation,
you express the hope, and
belief that such action, if
not already accomplished, will
be

be taken in the near future.
Noting with pleasure the kind
expressions employed by
the President, and the Honorable
the Secretary of State, in
regard to the motives which
have actuated His Imperial
Majesty's Government in
expressing their desire to
pursue the Course indicated,
I beg to assure Your Excellency
that my Government still
entertain that desire, and
are prepared, " " "
upon receiving an intimation
from Your Excellency that the
Government of the United
States will accept the
offer, to formally proffer to
the

the United States, a suitable lot of land in this city, for Legation purposes.

I avail myself of this occasion, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest Consideration.

(Sgd) Count Inouye Kaoru.

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Interior Dept

Copy to Secy Interior
Copy to Secy Treas

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Ex Records
Dec 16.

No. 2048.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan April 27th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Imperial Proclamation in relation to Patent Regulations. to be enforced on and after the 1st of July, 1885.

Copied. July 1885.

No. 2048. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, April 27th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Herewith I beg to enclose for your information an official copy, as published in the Japan Weekly Mail on the 23d instant, of regulations respecting patents in Japan together with a copy of the Imperial proclamation published also as above, declaring that the Regulations will be enforced on and after the 1st of July, 1883. Also, the regulations for application.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Wm. H. Pinghman

Enclosures. (2.)

No. 1. Regulations respecting patents. Duplicates as above.

No. 2. Regulations for application. Duplicates, Japan Daily Mail, April 23d 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Ack by me to file

No. 2049.

Mr Foerett
26.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, April 27th 1885.

Mr. Brigham.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Official notice that the approaches to the harbor of Vladivostock have been laid with torpedoes under the direction of the Russian Rear Admiral.

No. 2049. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, April 27th 1885.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There was published in the Japan Daily Herald of date the 25th instant, an official notification dated the 24th instant issued by His Excellency Count Inouye Kaoru, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which notification as published in the Herald I have the honor to enclose for your information and which in my judgment indicates that war between Russia and Great Britain is imminent if not already declared.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. A. Singhum

Enclosure
Official Notification as above.

Enclosure with Mr Bingham No. 2049.

Extract from the "Japan Daily Herald" of date April 25th 1885.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following official notification, which has been forwarded to H. B. M.'s Minister in Tokio:—

OFFICIAL GAZETTE EXTRA.

24th April, 1885.

Official Notice.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 2.

The undersigned hereby makes known for general information that, by a communication dated the 23rd instant, the Japanese Government has been informed by His Excellency, M. Davydow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia in this country, that he has been apprised by the Russian Rear Admiral Feldhoausen that the approaches to the harbour of Vladivostock having been laid with torpedoes, no ships will be allowed to enter through the said approaches unless under the pilotage of Russian Naval Officials.

(Signed) Count INOUYE KAORU.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

April 24th, 1885.

Acted. Aug 31-85
Cnsl G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
6,

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan. May 9th 1885.

Hon. Gustavus Goward,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Account as Bearer of Dispatches.
Letter of the Comptroller of the
Treasury. Request for instructions.

United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, May 9th 1885.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 18th of July, 1884, I had the honor to send a despatch to the Department of State, in relation to my account as Bearer of Despatches, entrusted with the Corean Treaty in transit from Washington to Tokio. No acknowledgement of the receipt of the same or an answer thereto having been received officially, I feel obliged, by reason of a second communication received from the Comptroller of the Treasury, to again address the Department upon the subject enclosing herewith

herewith a duplicate copy of previous despatch of July 18th 1884.

My said account having been approved by the Secretary of State and supposed to have been settled, the monies having been paid me for the fulfillment of duties as such Bearer of Despatches, I consider it my duty to bring the subject again to the attention of the Department of State, and ask for instructions in the premises, before complying with the request of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Any other course on my part would seem to be disrespectful to the Department of State under whose instructions and approval I acted, especially as the matter is so important in principle touching the authority of the State

Department

Department in such cases.

I hope the Department will be pleased to take into early consideration the subject in order that I may be able to reply to the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose action has caused some financial embarrassment to myself.//

It might be well for me also to say that I have been unofficially informed that I had the sympathy of the Department and that I might be sure that my claims would be vigorously contested for by the Department.

In view of this information I have awaited the action of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Gustavus Goward.

Enclosures.

Enclosure,

Duplicate of my despatch dated July 18th 1884. with sub-enclosures.

Acknowledge & file

No. 2050.

Forwarded June 22 '85 Cridler

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett
To.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, May 25th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory, Tokio for April, 1885.

No. 2050. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, May 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service, the Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory at Tokio for the month of April 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno. A. Bingham

Enclosure, Separate, Daily Weather Reports for April 1885.



Ackn. W. & file

Mr Everett
20.

No. 2051.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, May 20th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of Instructions Nos. 906 to 909, and telegram dated May 16th 1885

No. 2051. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan May 20th 1885

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instructions numbered respectively 906, 907, 908 and 909 (the latter with enclosure of original and copy of letter of recall) I am also in receipt of telegraphic Instruction, as follows:

"Washington, D.C. 16 May 1885,

"Bingham, Tokio

"Tell Foulk Congress took no action "touching army instructors"

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

M. A Bingham

Copy to Secretary of War per 22d Mail
Copy to Secretary of Navy per 22d Mail
Copy to Surgeon General per 22d Mail

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
20.

No. 2052
Copy

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, May 20th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject

Report No. 43 of the Japanese Central Sanitary Bureau of Injurious affections by Poisonous Substances for the half year ending December 31st 1884.

No. 2052. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan May 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I beg leave to enclose for your information and that of the National Board of Health, a translation by Mr. Whitney of the Special Report No 43 of the Central Sanitary Bureau of this Government, of Injurious Affections by poisonous substances for the half year ending December 31st 1884.

You will please note that the translation gives the number of cases, the names of the several poisonous substances, and the mortality resultant

resultant from their use.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno. A Kingman

Enclosure - Translation of Special

Report No. 43 of Japanese Central

Sanitary Bureau.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Brighams No 2052.

Special Report No. 43 of the Central Sanitary Bureau, of Injurious Affections by Toxic Substances for the half-year ending December 31st 1884.

Name of Substance	Cases	Recovering	Deaths
Tetrodon, mostly T. rubripes Schleg.	21	7	14
Poisonous fishes not classified	17	16	1
"Kamaboko", a kind of pressed hash made of fish, principally the shark	24	24	0
Sea-weed (Saccharina)	1	1	0
Mushrooms	54	45	9
Green (unripe) plums	1	1	0
Illicium religiosum, including root-bark	12	10	2
Cocculus japonica	19	7	12
Stramonium	10	10	0
Phytolacca acinosa, Roxb.	3	2	1
Arum macrorum	1	1	0
Herbs, unclassified	1	0	1

Salts of Copper	59	55	4
Alcohol	4	0	4
Carbonic acid	4	0	4
Morphia	7	1	6
Strychnia	3	1	2
Chloral hydrate	1	0	1
Sulphuric acid	1	1	0
Nitric acid	1	0	1
Carbolic acid	1	1	0
Rat. poison	1	1	0
Fly. poison	2	2	0
Louse. destroyer	3	1	2
	257	187	64

Correct translation,

H. N. Whitney,

Interpreter of Legations.

Ackn. No. x/ate

No. 2053.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
20.

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, May 20th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Telegraphic Instruction from Department forwarded to Mr. Foulk.

No. 2053. U.S. Legation

Tokei, Japan May 20th 1886.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your telegraphic Instruction of the 16th inst which reads as follows:

Washington, D.C.

16th May 1886.

Bingham, Tokio:

Tell Foulke, Congress took no action touching Army instructors", I have the honor to state that on the 18th instant I addressed to Mr. Foulk a note (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) acquainting that gentlemen of said

Instruction

Instruction,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wm. A. Bingham

Enclosure, Mr. Binghams to Mr. Foulk

of date 18th May 1885

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Binghams No. 2053.

Copy. Mr. Bingham to Mr. Foulk.

No. 1562. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, May 18th 1885.

George E. Foulk Esq.

United States Charge d'Affaires

Seoul, Corea.

Sir:

I received on yesterday the following telegram from the Honorable Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State.

"Washington, D.C. 16th May 1885, 8 H. 32 m. pm.

Bingham, Tokei.

"Tell Foulke Congress took no action "touching Army instructors.

"Bayard"

This it seems closes this matter for the present concerning which you wrote me privately and unofficially.

You

You will please make official acknowledgment to me of the receipt of this.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Sgd) Jno. A Bingham

To War Dept.



Copy to War Dept. June 22 1885 Cipher

Acknowledges receipt of July 7. sent July 9 1885 Cipher

Hon Frelinghuysen

No 2054.

20.7

United States Legation

Tokio Japan, May 28th 1885.

Mr Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject:

Information in regard to the Signal Service Corps of the Japanese Army.

No 2054. United States Legation.

Yokei Japan, May 28th 1888.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of States.

Washington D.C.

Sir.

Refering to Circular Instruction dated March 6th 1888. requesting information for the Honorable Secretary of War, in relation to the organization and equipment of the field telegraph, or Signal Corps, pertaining to the Armies of this Empire, I have the honor to acquaint You that on the 13th ultimo I addressed a note to His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which is herewith, wherein I enclosed a copy of said Circular, and requested to be furnished with the information desired.

On the 21st instant I received from Count Inouye his reply, dated the 20th instant, with Official

translations

translations therein of the Japanese enclosures, containing the information asked for. Copies of which reply and also of the official translations of documents therein mentioned I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Honorable Secretary of War.

2 The official translations of the documents referred to in the reply of Count Inouye, you will please observe, consist of a Memorandum shewing the date of the organization of the field telegraph Corps, and to

3 which is appended three separate tables marked A. B. and C. respectively,

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

M. C. Brigham

Enclosures.

No. 1. Mr Brigham to Count Inouye, dated April 13th 1885.

No. 2. Count Inouye's reply to Mr Brigham dated May 20th 1885. with Enclosures.

No 3 Memorandum and Tables A. B & C

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr Brigham's No. 2034

Copy.

No 2650. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, April 13th 1888.

His Excellency.

Count Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a circular instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State for such information, for the use of my Government, as Your Excellency may be pleased to furnish me "in relation to the "organization and equipment "of the field telegraph, or signal "corps, pertaining to the armies "of His Imperial Japanese Majesty.

and

and also whatever bears on the
subject, either of a descriptive
nature, or in the shape of pamphlets
or manuals giving the branch of
the service that is performing
the duties, and of the organization
and equipment of such in time
of war." An early reply will be
esteemed a favor.

With renewed assurance of
my highest consideration, I
have the honor to be

Your obedient servant:

(Sgd) John A. Bingham

Enclosure No. 2. with Mr Binghams No. 2034

Translation Copy.

Department for Foreign Affairs

Tokio, May 20th 1885.

His Excellency.

John A. Bingham,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencys note No. 2650, of the 13th ultimo, in which Your Excellency expressed a desire, under instructions from the Honorable Secretary of State, to be furnished with information relating to the organization and equipment of the Field Telegraph and Signal Corps in His Imperial Majesty's

Majesty's Service for the use of
Your Government.

Your Excellency's request was
immediately communicated
to the appropriate Department
and I have received from the
General Staff's Office the documents
bearing on the subject, Copies and
translations of which I have
now the honor to forward
herewith.

I avail myself of this occasion
to renew to Your Excellency the
assurance of my highest consideration

(Sgd) Count Aehrenthal

H.E. J. His. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 with Mr Brighams No. 2084

[Memorandum]

The Field telegraph corps was first-organized in the second month of the 13th year of Meiji (1880) and placed under the control of the General Staff office with a view to the management of affairs relating to communications that may pass between the various military sections, both in times of peace and war.

The organization of the Field telegraph corps may be seen from the two separate tables A, and B. hereto appended.

When the distribution of the

the Field telegraph Corps among the various Sections of the Army Corps takes place in conformity with the table B. in times of war, the Fust-Telegraph Corps will be detached for Service in the various Divisions, and Brigades of the army, and the Second Corps will be required to take Charge of the transmission of despatches between "Head-quarters" and "Military Stations." In Some Cases, however, a reserve Corps may be organized.

According to the present form of organization the telegraphiste and workmen are chosen from among the volunteers only, who are found upon Examination to

meet

meet with the prescribed qualifications, and are required in the case of telegraphists, to continue their services for seven years after being trained for one year, and in the case of workmen to serve for seven years in the Standing Corps, and three years in the Reserve after being trained for six months.

The Field Telegraph Corps is at present organized as above, but in order to meet the increased demand for telegraph Corps in consequence of the extension and increase in the military organization that has taken place since last year, the organization of the corps and its distribution among

among the various Brigades and Divisions as described in table C. are now contemplated.

In case the organization takes place as described in table C. both Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers shall be chosen from among the Soldiers of the Engineering Corps, and workmen shall be supplied out of the annual Conscripts.

No Signal Corps is organized in Japan, and the transmission of military messages by means of "optic telegraph" and "telegraph by reflexion, is in charge of the Field telegraph Corps.

Men and horses required for the transportation of telegraph wagons

wagons, as well as the carriage of Post, are exhibited from the Commissariat Corps.

Morse's telegraphic instruments and Meroni's electric batteries, with slight improvements, are used.

Telegraph posts are made after the model of those used for the Field telegraph in Germany, but the abundance of bamboo in Japan, enables her to make use of this material very largely.

As regards the telegraphic wire, Copper wire No. 13 is generally used and sometimes Steel wire is used.

As for the insulators, gutta percha, gum

gum-insulators, and those made of porcelain are used almost in Equal proportion.

The cost of porcelain insulators, however, does not reach one third of that of gum-insulators, and moreover, the former do not create the least inconvenience or interruption in the transmission of messages, while in the transportation they are less liable to break. For these reasons it is to be hoped that the porcelain insulators only should be used in the future.

Enclosure No 3 with Mr. Binghams No 2054.
Table A.

Corporal					Clerk		1 Second Class Engineer				1 Clerk		1 Second Class Engineers				
1st Class Telegraphist			80				10 Telegraphists		50				15 Telegraphists		30		
2nd Class Telegraphist																	
3rd Class Telegraphist																	
1st Class Workmen			70				10 Workmen		50				10 Workmen		20		
2nd Class Workmen																	
2nd Class Commissary	1 Paymaster		1														
3rd Class Commissary																	
Total	4	2	207	11	2	1	27	1	137	6	2	1	32	1	66	3	

Remarks

Both Commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the military service of various branches shall be enlisted in the organization of the Field Telegraph corps.

Table A shewing the organization of the Field Telegraph Corps in time of peace

Official Grade	Head Office		Total		First Telegraph Corps						Second Telegraph Corps					
					Head Office		One Platoon		Total	Five (5) Platoons	Head Office		One Platoon		Total	Two (2) Platoons
	Number of Officers	Number of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses	No. of Officers	No. of Horses
Lieutenant Colonel d'Etat Major	1 Director	1 Saddle Horse	1	1												
Major	1 Sub-Director	1 Saddle Horse	3	3												
Captain					1 Commander	1 Saddle Horse			1	1	1 Commander	1 Saddle Horse			1	1
Lieutenant			14	7			1 Officer in command of Platoon	1 Saddle Horse	10	5			1 Officer in Command of Platoon	1 Saddle Horse	4	2
Sub-Lieutenant							1 Chief Telegraphist						1 Chief Telegraphist			
Sergeant Major	1 Clerk						1 Chief Engineer		5				1 Chief Engineer		2	
Sergeant			38				3 Chiefs of the Post		21				3 Chiefs of Post		9	
Corporal					1 Clerk		1 Second class Engineer				1 Clerk		1 Second class Engineer			

Enclosure No 3 with Mr. Binghams No 2054
Table B.

Corporal	Clerk				Clerks		2nd Class Engineers				Clerks		2nd Class Engineers				
1st Class Telegraphists																	
2nd Class Telegraphists			80				10 Telegraphists		50				15 Telegraphists		30		
3rd Class Telegraphists																	
1st Class Workmen			112				16 Workmen		80				16 Workmen		32		
2nd Class Workmen																	
1st Class Soldiers			102	27			9 Orderly Sergeants (Infantry)		60	15			15 Orderly Sergeants (Infantry)		42	12	
2nd Class Soldiers							3 Orderly Sergeants (Cavalry)	3 Saddle Horses					6 Orderly Sergeants (Cavalry)	6 Saddle horses			
2nd Class Commissary	1 Treasurer (Paymaster?)		1														
3rd Class Commissary																	
Total	6	2	373	38	5	1	47	4	240	21	5	1	61	7	127	15	
Remarks	Both commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Military Service of various branches shall be enlisted in the organizations of the Field Telegraph Corps. In addition to the officers and men enumerated in the Table telegraph mechanics shall be engaged. The number of workmen shall be increased from the Reserve Force and any further deficiency shall be supplied from other sources.																

Table B shewing the organization of the Field Telegraph Corps in time of war.

Official Grade	Head Office		Total		First Telegraph Corps						Second Telegraph Corps					
					Head office		One Platoon		Total {two Platoons		Head office		One Platoon		Total {two Platoons	
	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses	Number of officers	Number of horses
Lieutenant Colonel d'Etat major	1 Director	1 Saddle horse	1	1												
Major	1 Sub-Director	1 Saddle horse	3	3												
Captain					1 Commander	1 Saddle horse			1	1	1 Commander	1 Saddle horse			1	1
Lieutenant			15	7			1 officer in command of Platoon	1 Saddle horse	10	5			1 Officer in command of Platoon	1 Saddle horse	4	2
Sub-Lieutenant	1 Chief commissary of transport						1 Chief Telegraphist						1 Chief Telegraphist			
Sergeant Major	1 Clerk		59				1 Chief Engineer		39				1 Chief Engineer		18	
Sergeant					1 Commissary of transport 1 Clerk		1 1st Class Engineer				1 Commissary of transport 1 Clerk		1 1st Class Engineer			
Corporal	1 Clerk				2 Clerks		3 Chiefs of the Post				2 Clerks		3 Chiefs of Post			
							3 2nd Class Engineers						2 2nd Class Engineers			

Enclosure No. 3 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2054.

Table C.

	Total		6	160		166		3		77		80		25		10		4	
Officers	1st class Chief Telegraphist	Chief Telegraphist								3 Chiefs of Post-									
	2nd class Chief Telegraphist			6										Chief of Post-					
	3rd class Chief Telegraphist	Chief officer in charge of instruments																	
	2nd Class Commissary	Treasurer & (Paymaster)	4		6	10					3	3			1	7		3	
	3rd class Commander																		
	Surgeon	1 Medical officer																	
	Assistant Surgeon																		
Non Commissioned Officers	1st class Telegraphist	1 officer in charge of instruments		24						12 Chiefs of the Post (Officers)				4 Chiefs of the Post-					
	2nd class Telegraphist	2 officers in Superintendence of the manufacture of instruments		86				1 officer in charge of instruments	1	42 Telegraphists				14 Telegraphist					
	3rd class Telegraphist		4		110	114					54	55			18				
	1st Class (Treasurer's Paymasters!) clerk	1 clerk																	
	2nd Class (Treasurer's Paymasters!) clerk																		
Total			8	116		124		1		57		58		19		7		3	
Grand total			290					138						44				17	

Remarks: The full compliment of workmen to each Platoon in time of war is fixed at 16; and therefore, to a company, 160, and to a Battalion 240.

Table C. shewing the organization of a Field Telegraph Battalion consisting of two companies and six platoons.

Official Grade	Official Title	The fixed number of officers and men of a battalion: For Battalion		2 Companies		Total	The fixed number of officers and men of each company: For Company		3 Platoons		Total	The fixed number of officers and men in a Platoon		Number of Horses: Battalion	Company
Officers in Command	Major	1 Commander of Battalion	1			1								1	
Officers	Captain			2	8	9	1 Commander of company	1	3 officers in command of Platoons	3	4	1 officer in command of Platoon	1	1	4
	Lieutenant	1 Adjutant	1	6											
	Sub Lieutenant														
Non commissioned Officers	Sergeant Major	1 Adjutant to Battalion	4	6	16	20	1 Quarter master	2	3 Chief Engineers	6	8	1 Chief Engineer	2		
	1st class Sergeant			10			1 Officer in charge of Cooking		3 Assistant Chief Engineers			1 Assistant Chief Engineer			
	2nd class Sergeant	1 Clerk 1 Hospital Officer 1 Chief Trumpeter													
Soldiers	Head Soldiers			24	136	136			12 Head workmen	68	68	4 Head workmen	22		
	1st class Soldiers								54 workmen			18 workmen			
	2nd class Soldiers			112					2 Trumpeters						
Total			6	160		166	3		77		80	25		10	4



Mr. Everett 1.

No. 2055.

Ack'd & file

United States Legation

Yokei, Japan May 20th 1885:

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject,

Receipt of Instructions Nos. 910 & 911.

No. 2055.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, May 30th 1885:

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instructions numbered respectively 910 and 911, the latter with enclosure.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Wm. H. Bingham

Archives file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
1

No. 2056.

Archives file.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, May 30th 1885.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Mr. Brigham,
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

In compliance with Department Instruction No. 911, Expression of thanks tendered to the Japanese Government for assistance rendered the U.S. Legation at Seoul by the Japanese troops, on that occasion of the recent conflagration in that city.

No. 2056. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, May 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Adverting to your Instruction
No 911 dated the 30th of April last,
enclosing copy of a letter of the
Chargé d'Affaires of the United
States at Seoul, dated the 1st of
March last in relation to the
recent fire at Seoul and the
kindly action taken on that
occasion by the Commander of the
Japanese Forces in Corea for the
protection of the U.S. Legation, I
have the honor to inform you
that in accordance with said

Instruction

Instruction I addressed a note dated the 29th instant to His Excellency Count Inouye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, (a copy of which note is herewith enclosed) wherein I acquainted him that by your direction I conveyed to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government an expression of the sincere and grateful thanks of the Government of the United States for the signal and friendly service thus rendered by His Imperial Majestys troops.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient-servant

Mc A. Bingham

Enclosure. Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye of date May 29th 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr Bingham's No. 205.

Copy.

No 2712. United States Legation

Tokio Japan, May 29th 1888.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru.

H. I. J. M's Minister For

Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

My Government having been informed by the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States at Seoul Corea, that on the night of the 23rd of February last, a serious conflagration occured in said city, and the Commander of the Japanese forces in Corea, promptly detailed a guard of his troops to protect the

the United States Legation there; it has been made my agreeable duty, by a Special instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State, to convey to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government an expression of the sincere and grateful thanks of the Government of the United States, for the signal and friendly Service thus rendered by His Majestys troops.

Receive the renewed assurance of my highest Consideration

(Sgd) Jno. A. Bingham.

Treasury
July 7 1885
circ

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
1.

No. 2057.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, June 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject,
Official "Annual Return of the
Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan"
for the year 1884.

No. 2057. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan June 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for your information and that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of the "Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan" for the year 1884.

Table one (p1) gives the total value of commodities exported from and imported into Japan in the year 1884 as follows: Value of the exports for the year, Yen 33,016,429.00; and of the imports for the year Yen —

28,821,027.00

28,821,027.00 the former being in excess of the latter Yen 4,195,402. in round numbers. Table two (2) gives the amount of import Customs duties collected within the year to-wit:- Yen 1,356,876.00 Table six (#6 & 7) gives the total value of Specie and Bullion exported within the year as follows: Yen 5,057,081.00 and Table nine (#8 & 9) gives the total value of the import thereof within the year at Yen 5,614,352.00 in round numbers.

This return contains other and valuable information of the foreign trade of Japan in the year 1884.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Bingham

Enclosure Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan in duplicate Separate.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file
JUL 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Adee
Mr Everett 3

No. 2058.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, June 1st 1885,

Mr. Bingham.
To the Secretary of State,

PRINTED
1885

Subject.
Convention between China and Japan with reference to the settlement of the complications in Corea.

No. 2058. United States Legation.

Tokio, Japan June 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose for your information x duplicate copies of the Japanese-Chinese Convention lately concluded between the two Powers as published in the Japan Daily Mail of the 29th ultimo, together with a copy as therein printed of the official notification of said Convention issued by the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Minister of His Imperial Japanese Majesty, and also of the despatch of His Excellency Li.

It would seem from the terms of this Convention that neither China nor Japan can hereafter claim any colorable authority over the rightful x sovereignty of the Corean Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Hu. A Bingham

Enclosures in duplicate.

No. 1. The Japanese-Chinese Convention,

No. 2. The official despatch of Li to Count Ito.

Enclosure No 1. with Mr. Bingham's No 2058.

Extract from Japan Daily Mail of May 29th 1885.

THE JAPANESE-CHINESE CONVENTION.

NOTIFICATION No. 3 OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is hereby notified that, with reference to the complication between Japan and China, which occurred in connection with the disturbance at Sōul in December last year (we) have carried out negotiations with the Chinese Government, and have brought the question to settlement by concluding the following convention, and receiving a communication.

PRINCE SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.
COUNT INOUYE KAORU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

May 27th, 1885.

CONVENTION.

Ito, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, Minister of State and of the Imperial Household, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, and Count of the Empire:

Li, Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Superintendent of the North Sea, Trade, President of the Board of War, Viceroy of Chili and Count Shinu-ki of the First Rank:

In obedience to the decrees which each of them respectively is bound to obey, after conference held, have agreed upon a convention with a view to preserving and promoting friendly relations (between the two Great Empires) the articles of which are set down in order as follows:—

It is hereby agreed that China shall withdraw her troops now stationed in Korea, and that Japan shall withdraw hers stationed therein for the protection of her legation. The specific term for effecting the same shall be four months, commencing from the date of the signing and sealing of this Convention, within which term, they shall respectively accomplish the withdrawal of the whole number of each of their troops, in order to avoid effectively any complications between the respective countries: the Chinese troops shall embark from Masan-Po and the Japanese from the port of Ninsen.

The said respective Powers mutually agree to invite the King of Korea to instruct and drill a sufficient armed force that she may herself assure her public security, and to invite him to engage into his service, an officer or officers from amongst those of a third Power, who shall be entrusted with the instruction of the said force. The respective Powers also bind themselves, each to the other, henceforth not to send any of their own officers to Korea for the purpose of giving said instruction.

In case any disturbance of a grave nature occurring in Korea, which necessitates the respective countries or either of them to send troops to Korea, it is hereby understood that they shall give, each to the other, previous notice in writing, of their intention so to do, and that after the matter is settled, they shall withdraw their troops and not further station them there.

Signed and sealed this 18th day of the 4th month, of the 18th year of Meiji (Japanese Calendar).

The 4th day of the 3rd moon of the 11th year of Kōcho (Chinese Calendar).

Signed and Sealed, ITO,
Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, &c., &c., &c.

Signed and Sealed, LI,
Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure No 2 with Mr. Bingham's No. 2058.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

I, Li, Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Superintendent of the North Sea Trade, President of the Board of War, Viceroy of Chili and Count Shiku-ki of the First Rank, have the honor to make the following Communication:—

As regards the fighting which took place between our respective Imperial troops at the Palace of the King of Korea, on the occasion of the disturbance in the Capital of Korea, in the last 10th month, it was an affair that occurred entirely remote from the conception of the respective governments, one for which I cannot but express the sentiments of my deepest regret. Holding in great importance the friendly relations happily existing from olden times between the respective countries, I have to say our Imperial troops failed, at the last, to preserve carefulness in their course of action, though they were unavoidably forced, by the crisis of the time, into fighting. I shall therefore undertake myself, to issue an official despatch reprimanding them.

As to the deposition of the wife of Honda Shiunoske, a Japanese subject, and to those of others that Your Excellency has forwarded to me, I find in them, on perusal, that in the Korean capital Chinese soldiers broke into houses of Japanese, stole property, and took the lives of Japanese subjects. I have not at hand any substantial evidence on our side, and shall therefore despatch an official to investigate the matter and to obtain all the evidence bearing on the point in question. Should I find proof that any soldier of any of our camps was in the streets on that day, creating trouble and murdering and robbing Japanese subjects, I shall not fail to inflict upon the offender severe punishment according to the Military Laws of the Chinese Empire.

The above I beg to bring to your Excellency's attention.

[Seal.]

To His Excellency Count ITO,
Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, Minister of State and of the Imperial Household, First-class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

The 4th day of the 3rd moon of the 11th year of Kōcho.

Duplicate.

CONVENTION: JAPAN AND CHINA.

We have been furnished, for public information, with the following official translation of the Convention between Japan and China in connection with the disturbances in Corea in December 1884:—

NOTIFICATION, No 3, DAIJO KWAN.

In connection with the disturbances in Söul, Corea, in December 1884, notice is hereby given that the following agreement has been made and entered into between the Imperial Governments of China and Japan; and a communication, hereto appended, has been forwarded by the former to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government.

(Signed) PRINCE SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

" COUNT INOUYE KAORU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

May 27th, 1885.

CONVENTION.

Ito, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, Minister of State and the Imperial Household, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun and Count of the Empire.

Li, Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Superintendent of the North Sea Trade, President of the Board of War, Viceroy of Chili and Count Shiriu-ki of the First Rank.

In obedience to the decrees which each of them respectively is bound to obey, after conference held have agreed upon a convention with a view to preserving and promoting friendly relations (between the two Great Empires) the articles of which are set down in order as follow:—

It is hereby agreed that China shall withdraw her troops now stationed in Corea and that Japan shall withdraw hers stationed therein for the protection of her legation. The specific term for effecting the same shall be four months commencing from the date of the signing and sealing of this convention, within which term they shall respectively accomplish the withdrawal of the whole number of each of their troops, in order to avoid effectively any complications between the respective countries: the Chinese troops shall embark from Masan-Po and the Japanese from the port of Ninsen.

The said respective Powers mutually agree to invite the King of Corea to instruct and drill a sufficient armed force that she may herself assure her public security and to invite him to engage into his service, an officer or officers from amongst those of a third Power, who shall be entrusted with the instruction of the said force. The respective Powers also bind themselves, each to the other, henceforth not to send any of their own officers to Corea for the purpose of giving said instruction.

In case any disturbance of a grave nature occurring in Corea, which necessitates the respective countries or either of them to send troops to Corea, it is hereby understood that they shall give, each to the other, previous notice in writing, of their intention so to do, and that after the matter is settled, they shall withdraw their troops and not further station them there.

Signed and sealed this 18th day of the 4th month, of the 18th year of Meiji (Japanese Calendar).

The 4th day of the 3rd moon of the 11th year of Kocho (Chinese Calendar.)

(Signed and Sealed) ITO,
Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed and Sealed) LI,
Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, &c., &c., &c.

Duplicate.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

I, Li, Special Plenipotentiary of the Great Empire of China, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Superintendent of the North Sea Trade, President of the Board of War, Viceroy of Chili and Count Shiku-ki of the First Rank, have the honour to make the following Communication:—

As regards the fighting which took place between our respective imperial troops at the Palace of the King of Corea, on the occasion of the disturbance in the capital of Corea, in the last 10th month, it was an affair that occurred entirely remote from the conception of the respective governments, one for which I cannot but express the sentiments of my deepest regret. Holding in great importance the friendly relations happily existing from olden times between the respective countries, I have to say our imperial troops failed, at the last, to preserve carefulness in their course of action, though they were unavoidably forced, by the crisis of the time, into fighting. I shall therefore undertake myself, to issue an official despatch reprimanding them.

As to the deposition of the wife of Honda Shinnoske, a Japanese subject, and to those of others that your excellency has forwarded to me, I find in them, on perusal, that in the Corean capital Chinese soldiers broke into houses of Japanese, stole property and took the lives of Japanese subjects. I have not at hand any substantial evidence on our side and shall therefore despatch an official to investigate the matter and obtain all the evidence bearing on the point in question. Should I find proof that any soldier of any of our camps was in the streets on that day, creating trouble and murdering and robbing Japanese subjects, I shall not fail to inflict upon the offender severe punishment according to the military laws of the Chinese Empire.

The above I beg to bring to your excellency's attention.

[SEAL.]

To His Excellency Count ITO,

Ambassador Extraordinary of the Great Empire of Japan, Minister of State and of the Imperial Household, First class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

The 4th day of the 3rd moon of the 11th year of Kocho.

To War Dept



Mr. Everett

1

No. 2059.

Japan
Dept
July 2, 1885
cir 76

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, June 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject,

Daily Weather Reports for May 1885.

No. 2059. United States Legation,

Yokei, Japan, June 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of our Signal Service Bureau, the Daily Weather Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory at Yokei for the month of May 1885.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A Bingham

Enclosure - Separate,

Daily Weather Reports

for May 1885.

Requisition for Supplies
July 2. 85.
acted July 7, 85
Cir. 26

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
1.19

No. 2060

complied

United States Legation
Yokei Japan, June 4th 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State:

Subject:
Requesting supply of Stationery.

No. 2060. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan. June 4th 1888.

Hon; Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose list of Stationery, and to respectfully request a supply of thereof for the use of this Legation.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Mc A Pingham

Enclosure,

List of Stationery wanted.

Duplicate.

List of Stationery.

A full supply of the following.

Hand finish despatch paper, lined,
Fools-Cap, or draft paper.

Small envelopes for despatches, - marked
"Department of State."

Account Blanks, - Salary and Contingent
expenses on Morton, Rose & Co. also
Abstract Blanks.

Hand finish note and invitation paper
with envelopes to match.
Thin note paper with envelopes.

Sealing wax.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack'd by No. & file
JUL 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Adee
a
Mr. Everett 3

No. 2061.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, June 4th 1885.

Mr. Bingham,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
The seizure of Port Hamilton by a British Naval force.
Communication from Mr. Foulk Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Seoul, Corea.

No. 2061. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan. June 4th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose for your information, a copy of a note, dated the 20th ultimo addressed to me by Mr. Foulk, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, wherein he acquaints me of the forcible occupation of Port Hamilton, a Corean Island, by the British Naval forces, and that the British Minister at Peking, after the fact, notified the Corean Government of the action taken by Her Britannic Majesty's Naval officers in the premises, stating that the seizure of the island by the British forces was "as a precaution," and that "the force would remain there (as a precaution) temporarily."

Mr. Foulk, you will note, further

States

states that on the 19th ultimo the Corean Government replied to the British Minister at Peking to the effect that it desires to avoid a complication in any possible conflict between England and Russia and refuses to sanction the use of any part of its territory by either Russia or England or any other power.

It is also stated by Mr. Foulk that the Corean Government has addressed all the Foreign Representatives in Seoul asking for advice and assistance to secure that Government's rightful autonomy over its own territory.

In an interview with His Excellency Count Inouye, last evening in relation to this action of England, he informed me that His Japanese Majesty's Government considers the seizure of this island as an unfriendly act towards Japan as also towards Corea and that some representations have been made

in

in the matter by this Government to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court.

Now that Great Britain challenges Russia for trespassing upon the alleged but disputed territory of Afghanistan as to which territory so occupied by Russia the Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be in doubt, whether it is any part of the territory of Afghanistan, it seems strange that Great Britain should by force seize and occupy Corean territory as to the rightful and exclusive control of which by the Corean Government there is no room to doubt.

That this forcible seizure of Port Hamilton by the British naval force has been made with the approval of the British Government is not doubted here.

The value of Port Hamilton as a naval station was fully reported by Commodore Schufeldt, U.S.N.

to

to Admiral Bell, about the year 1870-71 which report I presume will be found in our Navy Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. A. Bingham

Enclosure.
Mr. Foulk to Mr. Bingham,
dated, May 20th 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Binghams No. 2061.

Mr. Foulk to Mr. Bingham.

Copy.

Legation of the United States
Seoul, Korea
May 20th, 1885.

Sir:

The Diplomatic representative for England at Peking has addressed a despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Korea, to inform him that England had sent a naval force to Port Hamilton, an island of Korea, on the South coast of that country, as a precaution, and to remain there as such temporarily. The despatch concludes with sentiments of a desire to continue friendly relations with Korea, &c.

The

The Korean Government has replied on the 19th instant, to the English representative at Peking in terms meant to convey its earnest desire to avoid any complication in a possible conflict between England and Russia, and emphatically refuses to sanction the use of any part of its territory by either Russia or England, or any other power, for war purposes. It will probably express the same to Russia at an early date.

The Korean Government realizing its utter weakness, evinces great anxiety over the reply from England to its despatch, and it is fearful of the maintainance

of

of Port Hamilton by force. It has addressed all the foreign representatives in Seoul on the subject, asking for advice and assistance to be directed towards preserving the autonomy of its territory.

Believing that the Government of the United States, would regard with great regret any action of a foreign power tending to dismember Korea, or diminish her chances for forming an independent nation, it has seemed to me right, that its representatives could properly use their influence to avert such an action. There is no Russian representative in Korea, nor are there any means for speedy communication with the Russian

authorities

authorities elsewhere.

Under the circumstances, I venture to address you this communication, requesting your consideration of the case, and such action as may appear to you to be effective and proper.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

(Sgd) George C. Fowler

Charge d Affaires, ad interem

The Honorable

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

for the United States

Tokei, Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett

No. 2062

Ack'd file

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, June 4th 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Returning 4 Department Mail Pouches

No. 2062. United States Legation

Yokei, Japan, June 4th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I return four (4)
Department Mail Pouches.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Wm. A Burlingame

Separate - 4 Department Mail Pouches,
(including the outer bag).

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. + file.
JUL 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

M. Adee
W. Loomis

No 2063.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan. June 5th 1885.

Mr. Bingham.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Mr. Bingham's policy in Japan.

No. 2063. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, June 5th 1895,

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

The American foreign policy as declared by our government through all our Presidents from Washington to President Cleveland inclusive — having been faithfully contended for by me during my long official service in the quality of United States Envoy at this Court, and it having been made the subject of persistent attack in the local British Press here as also in China and London, and it having also been opposed and resisted by the United action and co-operation of the European Representatives at this Court, as my dispatches to the Department abundantly show; it is some satisfaction to me to be able to record the enclosed article which has recently appeared in the London

and

and Nehuia Express, and which article was reproduced in the Japan Daily Mail of the 1st instant, which is also a British journal published at Yokohama.

I may be pardoned for expressing my gratification that these British journals here and in London have at last been pleased to declare that, "on several occasions we disagreed "with the actions of Mr. Bingham which "we considered mistaken but we appre- "ciate the motives which always prompted "him".

Still more gratifying to me is the fact that the policy of equal and exact justice and of honest friend- ship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, which has governed my official action at this Court as shewn and expressed by my dispatches to the Department received the approval of the four successive administrations under which I have served, and was emphatically accepted by President

Cleveland

Cleveland in his Inaugural Address when he assumed the duties of his great office, in which address he so admirably summed up our foreign policy as a policy of independence, favored by our known love of justice, of peace and of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents.

I beg to repeat what I have said to your honorable predecessors that it is only by pursuing this policy of justice and fair play in our relations with these Eastern powers, that we can hope to secure for all time to come our rightful commercial supremacy therein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jno A. Bingham

Enclosure,

Extract from Japan Daily Mail dated June 1st 1885.

The Ex-American

Duplicate

THE EX-AMERICAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

The news that the election of President Cleveland is to lead to the recall of Mr. Bingham, the present envoy of the United States to Japan, will be learned with great regret by the official classes in Tokio. It was, perhaps, only to be expected that on the election of a democrat, so staunch and prominent a republican as Mr. Bingham once was, would have to make way for an officer whose politics were of the prevailing colour; although from Mr. Cleveland's declaration respecting Civil Service Reform it might have been expected that one who has filled the post of envoy to Japan so long and with so much applause would have been permitted to remain in Tokio. For Mr. Bingham's service has lasted for an unusual period. He was appointed by General Grant, and his services were retained by Mr. Hayes, Mr. Garfield, and Mr. Arthur, and there was, therefore, good ground to believe that as he had so long escaped the common lot of the United States official he would escape it still longer. But this was not to be, and the Japanese will now have to take their leave of the man who of all the foreign officials with whom they had to deal they ever regarded as their steadiest friend. As a profound lawyer and eloquent advocate, Mr. Bingham had made his mark in his own country, where he held high legal office under President Lincoln, and he brought to the questions with which he had to deal in Japan a mind steeped to the core in the broad principles and methods of jurisprudence, as distinguished from the pettifogging technicalities which are the sole stock in trade of so many lawyers, English as well as American. This officer's despatches to the Department of State year by year are before the world; the important portions of them have been republished in our own columns, and it is not difficult to perceive from them how it comes that the Japanese have so much trust in and esteem for Mr. Bingham. He has, on all occasions, given the most ready and full recognition to the various steps in Japanese progress; his advice has frequently perhaps constantly, been sought and granted, and, above all, his views on the extent and limitations of the extra-territoriality clauses in the treaties have been those for which the Japanese have contended. We have on several occasions disagreed with the actions of Mr. Bingham, which we considered mistaken, but we appreciate the motives which always prompted him. Over and over again we find him standing alone against the rest of his colleagues in supporting the Japanese interpretation of their rights and powers under these clauses. The quarantine question is a conspicuous example of this. Put generally, and without technicality, Mr. Bingham has maintained that as the extra-territorial clauses only gave foreigners the right of trial before their own courts, Japanese municipal law and regulations applied *ipso facto* to foreigners provided they conflicted with no treaty stipulation, and accordingly his notifications to his countrymen on the subject were of the simplest description. He announced that he was informed by the proper authority that the accompanying regulations were duly made law in Japan, and that they were binding on American citizens. The other Ministers claimed that they had the right to say whether any Japanese law should apply to their countrymen, and if so, with what modification or qualification, if any. The point need not be discussed here; we only advert to it to explain the unbounded popularity enjoyed by the retiring Envoy in all intelligent Japanese circles in the capital, and the regret with which his departure will be witnessed. The documents to which we have adverted would also show that Mr. Bingham was as tenacious as any Minister could possibly be of what he regarded as the true interests of his country. Of Mr. Hubbard, the new American Minister, we know nothing; he will, no doubt, with the political instinct and aptitudes which seem the heritage of Americans, do well in a situation, where it would require a bad man indeed to fail.—*London and China Express.*

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Acts Japan
No. 2064.

Count Inouye's note to Mr. Porter, June 15, 1885, encl. in dispatch of July 15, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
14

No. 44

United States Legation
Tokei Japan. June 9th 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Subject:

Count Inouyes note, in reply to Mr Binghams, conveying thanks of United States Government, to that of Japan, for timely service rendered by His Majesty's troops at Seoul in Febru ary 1885.

No. 2064. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, June 9th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir.

Referring to my No. 2056. dated the 31st ultimo, wherewith I had the honor to enclose a copy of my note to His Excellency Count Inouye, dated the 29th ultimo, conveying, in pursuance of your instruction, an expression of the thanks of our Government to that of Japan, for the timely service rendered by His Majesty's troops at Seoul in February last. I now have the pleasure to enclose herewith a translation copy of Count Inouye's reply thereto dated the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Jno. A Bingham

Enclosure

Enclosure with Mr Brighams No. 2064.

Translation Copy.

Department for Foreign
Affairs. Tokio.
June 8th 1885.

His Excellency
John A. Bingham.
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
U. S. A.

Sir.

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your Excellency's communication
of the 29th ultimo in which
you convey, under instruction
from the Honorable Secretary
of State, an expression of
the thanks of your Government
for

toward a friendly power.
Nevertheless it gives me a
great satisfaction to receive
this expression of thanks
from the Government of the
United States.

I avail myself of this
occasion, to renew to Your
Excellency the assurances
of my highest consideration

(Sgd.) Count Inouye Kaoru.

H. I. J. His Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

for a service rendered by
His Imperial Majesty's troops
stationed in Corea, of which
the United States Chargé dé
Affaires ad interim at
Seoul informed Your Government
that upon the outbreak of a
fire in that city on the 23rd
of February last the
Commanding Officer of
the Japanese troops promptly
dispatched a guard to
protect the Legation of the
United States.

While His Imperial Majesty's
Government can not but
regard the service so rendered
by the Japanese troops simply
as a matter of their duty
toward

toward a friendly power.
nevertheless it gives me a
great satisfaction to receive
this expression of thanks
from the Government of the
United States.

I avail myself of this
occasion, to renew to Your
Excellency the assurances
of my highest consideration
(Sgd.) Count Inouye Kaoru.
H. I. J. M's. Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

Short

Where is it?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Dr Evarts 14

Copy to July 15. 1885 Cycle

No. 2065.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, June 11th 1885.

Mr Brigham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Monthly return of the foreign trade of Japan for January 1885.

No. 2065. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, June 11th 1883.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose the official "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan" for January 1883.

Table I (pl.) shews that the total value of commodities exported within the month was yen- 3,170,332.00 and of the import thereof within the month, was yen- 3,438,989.00, the latter being in excess of the former in value yen- 268,437.00

Per table 6, (p. p. 6-7) it appears that the total value of Specie and bullion exported within the month was yen- 249,906.00 and that the value of the imports thereof within the month was yen- 1,061,467.00

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your

Your obedient Servant
Jno. A Bingham

Enclosure. (Separate)
"Monthly return of the Foreign Trade
of the Empire of Japan" for January
1883. Duplicates.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett 14

No. 2066.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan June 13th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Legation Flag placed at half-mast
in honor of the memory of the late
Mr. Frelinghuysen

No. 2066. United States Legation

Tokei Japan, June 13th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Having learned on yesterday through the American Mail of the death of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, late the Secretary of State of the United States, I immediately, in token of regard for the memory of that distinguished gentleman (whose death I sincerely deplore), placed our National Ensign at half-mast and shall so display it for three successive days, not doubting that my action in the premises will command

Your

your approval.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient-servant,

Wm A Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Actm. No. file

Mr Everett
14

No 2067.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, June 13th 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Receipt of Instruction No 912, also triplicates of Correspondence respecting blockade of Columbian ports.

No. 2067. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, June 13th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instruction No 912 dated the 12th instant enclosing the Commission of Mr. Warren Green who has been duly appointed by the President to be Consul-General of the United States at Kanagawa Japan. I have the honor to further acknowledge the receipt of triplicates of the correspondence, dated the 9th and 24th of April last, with the Colombian Minister respecting Blockade.

I.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. A Buckham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Dispatch
14

Rcds. 20 + file.

No. 2068.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, June 17th 1885

Hon. Bingham.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Summary of the contents of the new Franco-Chinese Treaty.

No. 2068. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan. June 17th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor
to enclose for your information
what purports to be the ten (10)
Articles of the recent French-Chinese
Treaty of Peace and Commerce as
published in the Japan Daily
Herald of the 15th instant.

It is greatly to be regretted that
the conflict of arms between
France and China occurred, and
it must be cause for congratulation
that peace has again been restored
between the two Powers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

M C A Knapp

Enclosure in duplicate.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald dated June 15th/85.

Enclosure with Mr. Bingham's No. 2068.

Extract from the Japan Daily Herald.

dated June 15th 1885.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a telegram has been received in Tokio from Shanghai dated the 12th instant, and as it says from a reliable source, to the effect that the *North China Daily News* published the following as being the ten articles in the Franco-Chinese Treaty :—

1.—The Chinese and French troops shall not invade each others territories.

2.—France shall not enter into any arrangements with Annam which will cause inconvenience to China.

3.—A committee of French and Chinese shall decide, within six months, the boundaries of each other's frontiers.

4.—Any one of either country desirous of entering the other's territories can only do so by passport.

5.—The Chinese Government shall be at liberty to impose and collect taxes at Paoshen and Langson, and French Consuls may be permitted to reside there.

6.—In the Northern Tonquin, Yunnan, and Ywangsi, provinces trade can be carried on by both French and Chinese.

7.—France shall make a railway immediately in the Northern part of Tonquin. When the Chinese Government wish to do so, it must first consult the French to supply workmen, &c.

8.—This treaty can come under revision after the apse of ten years.

9.—French troops to be withdrawn at once.

10.—All former treaties to be carried out in accordance with their provisions.

Enclosure with Mr. Bingham's No. 2068.

Extract from Japan Daily Mail dated, June 15th 1885.

THE following, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, is a summary of the contents of the new Franco-Chinese treaty, as published, in the *N.-C. Daily News*, and telegraphed to Tokyo on the 12th instant :—

(1) The troops of France and China shall not enter each other's territories.

(2) No arrangements shall be made between France and Annam that may be injurious to the interests of China.

(3) A Boundary Committee will decide all boundary questions within six months.

(4) People of either country deserving to enter the territories of the other shall be provided with passports.

(5) The Chinese Government may exact taxes in Pao-shen and Lang-son, but French Consuls will be stationed in those places.

(6) Trade shall be carried on in the northern part of Tonquin, and Yünnan and Kwansi.

(7) France shall immediately construct railways in the northern part of Tonquin, but if the work be undertaken by China, that nation shall first consult the French Government as to the engagement of labourers, &c.

(8) The present treaty may be revised after ten years.

(9) France shall withdraw her troops immediately.

(10) Previous treaties shall be observed as at present.

To Treasy

Treasury
July 15. 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett's 14.

No. 2069.
Copy

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, June 19th 1885.

Mr Bingham.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject:
Coinage, consumption, production
&c. &c. of the precious metals in Japan.

No. 2069. United States Legation
Tokei Japan, June 19th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Referring to Department Circular Instruction dated the 20th January last, wherein I was directed at the instance of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals &c, &c. in Japan in the year 1884, I now have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my note to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 5th of March last, enclosing a copy of the Circular aforesaid; and also a copy of the reply thereto, dated the 16th instant, of His Excellency Count Inouye the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with its enclosures, marked

marked A. and B. respectively, which enclosures of the Minister, you will please note, Contain answers, so far as he could give them, to the several interrogatories of said Circular Instruction.

In relation to the corrections made and referred to in the Ministers letter, as to the gold and silver coinage of the years 1882-83, I beg to respectfully refer you to my No. 1879, dated June 21st. 1884, with its enclosures.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Wm. A. Bingham

Enclosures,
No. 1 Mr Bingham's note to Count Inouye, dated March 5th 1886.
No. 2. Count Inouye's reply thereto.
and Sub-Enclosures A, and B.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Binghams No. 2069.

(Copy)

No. 2602. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, March 5th 1885.

His Excellency

Count Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

I beg leave to invite your attention to the enclosed circular Instruction of date 20th January last, which has been addressed to me by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, wherein Your Excellency will please note that I am instructed, at my earliest convenience to furnish to my Government all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage production of Japan, also the consumption import-

import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and all other information affecting Japan, and also replies to the several interrogatories of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as incorporated in the enclosed Instruction, so far as the same apply to Japan, for the Calendar year 1884. It is hoped that you may be pleased at your earliest convenience to furnish me with the several and specific information called for in the enclosed Instruction, that I may transmit the same to my government. A like request permit me to say, is made by my government of other governments.

Accept the renewed assurance

of

of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) Jno. A. Bingham.

Enclosed with despatch, the printed Instruction of the Secretary of State, dated January 20th 1885.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr Bingham's No. 2069.

Translation Copy.

No. 20. Department of Foreign Affairs.

Tokio, 16th June, 1886.

His Excellency

John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the United States

of America.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 2602 of the 8th of March last, enclosing therewith a Circular Instruction, addressed to you by the Honorable Secretary of State, and requesting me to furnish to Your Excellency all the information in respect to the Coinage, the Consumption

consumption of gold and silver &c. and other matters affecting the finance of this Empire, and also replies to the interrogatories of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, so far as the same apply to the Calender year 1884.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate the purport of Your Excellency's note to the Department of Finance, and I have now the honor to enclose herewith, along with the translations, the statements containing the desired information, which have been transmitted to me from that Department.

Permit me to add that the information

information has been received by me from the Department of Finance, that the Statement submitted to Your Excellency in May last year, in reply to Your enquiries, the amount of gold and silver coined during the two years 1882 and 1883, have been incorrectly stated, and I now beg therefore to enclose to Your Excellency herewith a correction thereof.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) Count Inouye Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for

Foreign Affairs.

Sub-Enclosure A with Mr. Bingham's No. 2069

Copy - Translation.

Replies to the questions submitted by His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America.

---

1 The total weight and value of gold coined during the 17th year of Meiji [1884] was as follows:

Amount of coinage in one year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 17th year of Meiji [1884]	weight-30,512 ounces value 569,415 yen

Note: During this year coins of five yen denomination only were manufactured

2. The total weight and value of silver coined during the 17th year of Meiji was as follows:

Amount of coinage in one year	weight-3,120,149 oz. value

year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 17th year of Meiji	Value 3,599,912 yen

Note: During this year coins of one yen denomination only were manufactured

3. The amount of the export and import of gold coins and bullion was as follows.

Amount exported during one year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 17th year of Meiji	Japanese coins 1,226,104 yen Japanese old coins... Foreign coins: 26,005 yen Bullion 8439. ounces
Amount imported during the same year	Japanese coins Foreign coins 1,156 yen Japanese old coins Bullion 19,322 oz.

4. The amount of the export and import of silver coins and bullion was as follows:

Amount exported during one year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 17th year	Japanese coins: 696,150 yen Japanese old coins: 181,702 yen Foreign coins: 2048869 yen Bullion

year of Meiji	Bullion 545,869.03.
Amount imported during	Japanese coins 2,231 yen
the same year.	Japanese old coins
	Foreign coins 2,164,263 yen
	Bullion 2,800,188. oz.

5. The amount of gold produced from the mines was as follows:

Amount produced from Government mines from the 7th month of the 16th year of Meiji [1883] to the 6th month of the 17th year of Meiji [1884] 4,703. oz.

Amount produced from private mines from the 1st month of the 16th year of Meiji [1883] to the 12th month of the same year. 4,824. oz.

6. The amount of silver produced from the mines was as follows:

Amount produced from Government mines between the 7th month of the 16th year

year of Meiji and the 6th month of the
17th year. 436,031. 0z.

Amount produced from private mines from the 1st month of the 16th year of Meiji to the 12th month of the same year 318,285. 0z.

7. The following statement shows the estimated amount of gold coins in the Treasury in Banks and in Circulation respectively, at the close of the 12th month of the 17th year of Meiji

Gold coins in the Treasury	Japanese coins 6,850,157 yen Foreign coins 2,818,248 yen Total 9,668,405 yen
Gold coin in Banks.	650,145 yen
Gold coin in Circulation	81,340,419 yen

8. The following statement shows the estimated amount of silver coin in the Treasury, in Banks and in circulation respectively, at the close of the 12th month.

of

of the 17th year of Meiji.

Silver coin in the Treasury	Japanese Coin 21,392,220 Yen Foreign Coin 9,303 " Total 21,401,523
Silver coin in Banks	7,571,119 Yen
Silver coin in Circulation	23,524,476 "

9. The actual amount of paper currency issued by Government and National Banks and in Circulation at the close of the 12th month of the 17th year of Meiji:

Government Notes	93,380,233 Yen
Bank Notes	30,914,148 "

10. In ordinary business transactions Government and Bank Notes are taken at par with each other, but in transactions requiring the relative valuation of paper currency and gold and silver coin, the former is received at its market price, the

average

average relative value of gold or silver coins and paper currency in the 17th year of Meiji was at the rate of 1 yen and 19 sen in paper to one yen of gold, and 1 yen and 9 sen in paper to one yen of silver.

11. No regulation relating to the metallic currency was promulgated during the 17th year of Meiji. A notice was, however, issued with reference to Government notes, a copy of which is hereto subjoined.

The amount of gold and silver consumed in Japan is not yet ascertained.

Corrections

Corrections in the statement given in the 5th month of the 17th year of Meiji [1884] in reply to the questions submitted by His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America

1. The amount of gold coined during one year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 16th year of Meiji . . . . . 1,109,935 yen

The figures cover the amount of gold coined during the 15th and 16th years of Meiji [1882-1883] and the actual amount for the 16th year of Meiji was . . . . . 544,290 yen

2. The amount of silver coined during one year from the 1st month to the 12th month of the 16th year of Meiji . . . . 8,727,490 yen

There

These figures cover the amount of silver coined during the 15th and 16th years of Meiji and the actual amount for the 16th year was. - - - - 3,637,404 yen.

Sub-Enclosure B. with Mr. Binghams No 2069.

Translation Copy.

Notice No 41 of the Finance Department

Notice is hereby given that the rules relating to the exchange of mutilated Government Notes, Notification No 75 of this Department issued in the 5th month of the 14th year of Meiji [1881] having been revised as follows, such notes shall be exchanged in conformity with the Revised Rules.

The 8th day of the 4th month
the 17th year of Meiji [1884]

(Signed) Matsukata Masayoshi
Minister of Finance

Rules

Rules for the Exchange of Mutilated Government Notes.

When Government notes damaged by the casualties of fire or flood, or by rats or worms, are presented for exchange, the same shall upon investigation of the cause of the damage, be exchanged in accordance with the following provisions.

Art. I. Notes slightly mutilated or torn into two or three or even more pieces with their central figures ("central figures" are the black characters inscribed on the notes denoting their denominations of 10 yen, 5 yen, 1 yen 50 sen, and 20 sen respectively) entirely injured [obliterated?] but capable of being joined together so as to make them

them complete in respect to the seals of the Minister of Finance, and Director of Treasurer's Bureau, and the counterpart of the seal of the Director of the Record Bureau, as well as the numbers and marks in the four corners of each note; notes damaged in several places with central figures entirely injured [obliterated?], but retaining either the seal of the Minister of Finance, or the seal of the Director of the Treasurer's Bureau, or the counterpart of the seal of the Director of the Record Bureau, and the numbers or marks in two of the four corners of each note (either the mark in one corner, and the number in the other, or the numbers or marks alone in the two corners), and notes with half of their central figures

preserved,

preserved, but retaining all the seals above mentioned and the marks and numbers in two corners shall be exchanged at their nominal value.

In case however, it shall appear that pieces of different notes have been joined together to make one complete note the numbers, and marks, in the right and left corners & the engraving thereon not corresponding with each other, the same shall not be exchanged.

Art. II. When one part of a note torn into two pieces, longitudinally, across or diagonally, and the remaining part bears a half of its central figures and the seal of the Minister of Finance, or the seal of the Director of the Treasurer's Bureau and one of the numbers and

marks

Marks in the corners, the same shall be exchanged at one half of its nominal value.

Art. III. Notes on which the seal of the Minister of Finance, the other seals numbers and marks are retained, but the central figures are illegible and notes in which the central figures are retained but the seals, numbers and marks are obliterated shall not be exchanged.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

file

Mr Everett

27

No. 2070.

United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, June 29th 1885.

Hon. Bingham.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Receipt of instructions numbered 913, 914, 915 & 916 respectively.

No. 2070. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, June 29th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions numbered 913, 914, 915 & 916, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Max A Brigham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Archives file. In Consular 27

No. 2071

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, June 30th 1885.

Hon. Brigham.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Proof of ownership in the case of Nagai Jinske's junk will be sent.

No 207. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, June 30th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction No. 913, I have the honor to report to you that in pursuance thereof, on the 25 instant I addressed a note, a copy of which is enclosed, to His Excellency, Count Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acquainting him of your instruction and enclosing therewith a copy of the letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, to which the Minister has made reply under date the 27th instant, a copy of which is herewith, wherein he expresses his purpose to make the required proof of ownership.

Trusting my action in the premises may meet your approval and not doubting that this poor

Man

man, Nagai Juske, may soon receive the money so long due him and of which he is sorely in need,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. Bingham

Enclosures.

No. 1. Mr. Bingham to Count Inouye.
dated June 25th 1885.

No. 2. Count Inouye to Mr. Bingham
dated June 27th 1885.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr Bingham's No. 207

Copy.

No. 2746. United States Legation

Tokei Japan. June 25th 1886.

His Excellency,

Count Inouye Kaoru,

H. I. J. M's Minister for

Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that I am instructed by the Honorable Secretary of State to advise you that $1973.84 having been appropriated by the Congress of the United States, for the payment of the claim of Nagai Junske, and that the same will be paid to the claimant on presentation of satisfactory proof of his ownership

ownership of the junk to the
Fourth Auditor of the Treasury
of the United States at Washington,
as per the letter of the Honorable
Secretary of the Navy, dated May
20th 1885. a copy of which is herewith
enclosed.

Allow me to state that, in my
opinion, an affidavit of
Nagai Jinske that he is the owner
of the junk, and the person in
whose behalf the claim was presented
by Your Excellency's Government,
coupled with the request that the
said sum of $1973.84 U.S.
gold be paid to His Imperial
Japanese Majesty's Minister
at Washington, will be all
sufficient to close the matter
and

and obtain the money for the claimant.

Receive the renewed assurance of my highest Consideration

(Sgd) John A. Bingham

Enclosure.

Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Navy dated May 20th 1865.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr Bingham's No. 207.

Translation Copy.

No 25. Department for Foreign Affairs.

Tokio June 27th 1885.

His Excellency.

John A. Bingham

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the United States

of America.

Sir.

I have the honor to

acknowledge the receipt of Your

Excellency's communication of

the 25th instant, in which you

inform me, under instruction

from the Honorable Secretary

of State, and enclosing a copy

of a letter of the Honorable Secretary

of the Navy, that the Congress of the

United

United States appropriated the sum of nineteen hundred and seventy three dollars and Eighty four cents ($1973.84) for the payment of the claim of Nagar Jinsha, and that the same will be paid to the claimant on presentation of satisfactory proof of his ownership of the junk, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States

I take much pleasure in expressing my most cordial appreciation of the just and friendly spirit which has animated the Government of the United States in bringing the claim in question to such a satisfactory settlement, and I beg that Your Excellency will accept my sincere thanks.

I have

for your kind assistance rendered in connection with the claim ever since the presentation of the same.

Permit me to add that I will immediately communicate to the proper authorities the suggestions which Your Excellency has been good enough to make, in respect to the mode of furnishing, by Nagai Jinsaku, the proof of his ownership of the junk.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration

(Signed) Count Inouye & Kawase
H.I.J.M's Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

To Treasury ✓
July 30. 1885.
Criticism

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

July 1 1885

W. Everett
28

No. 2072.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan. June 30th 1885.

Hon. Bingham

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmissal of books and pamphlets on trade and finance, published by the Japanese Government.

No. 2072 United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, June 30th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Inviting your attention to my No. 2069, dated the 19th instant, wherewith I had the honor to transmit the answers of this Government to the interrogatories contained in Department Circular Instruction, of date the 20th of January last, I now beg to acquaint you that I am in receipt of further replies thereto communicated to me by His Excellency, Count Inouye with a note dated the 26th instant, a copy of which note together with the several documents therein mentioned as per the enclosed list I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and also for that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

I

I have omitted to send, of the documents named in the list enclosed to me by Count Inouye, certain documents in Japanese in relation to Bank Regulations, Convertible Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange and Promissary Notes & Forms, thereof, all of which as soon as translated, will doubtless be transmitted by my Honorable Successor, Mr. Hubbard,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. A Burlingame

Enclosure under separate cover documents as above mentioned, with Count Inouye note, June 26th 1885.

(List herewith)

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr Bingham's No. 207.

Translation Copy.

No 24. Department for
Foreign Affairs
Tokio, June 26th 1886.

His Excellency
The Honorable John. A. Bingham
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A.
Sir.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I am requested by the Minister of Finance to forward to your Excellency the documents referred to in the accompanying list for the purpose of transmitting them to your Excellency's Government

in

in accordance with the
agreement for the exchange
of books between the respective
Governments; and I beg to
request Your Excellency to be
so good as to transmit
the same to the Government
of the United States of America.

I am further requested to
add that the last three
documents mentioned in
the list being not printed,
the Minister of Finance
had to forward to Your
Excellency the written copies
thereof.

I avail myself of this
occasion to renew to Your
Excellency the assurance
of

of my highest Consideration.

(Signed) Count Inouye & Kaoru

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign

Affairs.

List of Books.

Tenth annual Report of the Director of the Imperial Mint:

Japanese — 1 Copy
English — 1 "

Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for 1884. — 1 Copy

Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, from the 7th month of 1884 to the 12th month of 1885: inclusive 7 Copies.

Regulations of the Nippon Bank — 1 Copy

Regulations relating to Convertible Bank notes, — — 1 Copy.

Regulations relating to Bills of Exchange and of Promissory Notes. — 1 Copy

Forms of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. — 1 Copy

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
27

No 2073.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, June 30th 1885

Mr Bingham.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Exequatur issued to Mr Warren Green, as U.S. Consul General at Kanagawa Japan.

No 2073. United States Legation
Tokei Japan, June 30th 1886.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

In accordance with your instruction No. 912, dated the 12th ultimo, I promptly requested of His Imperial Majesty's Government that an Exequatur might be issued by His Imperial Majesty to Mr Warren Greene in the quality of United States Consul General at Kanagawa Japan. It gives me pleasure to acquaint You that on the 26th instant I received the Exequatur, signed and sealed by His Imperial Majesty, and immediately transmitted the same to Mr Greene, together with the Commission of that gentleman, as Consul General.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
Thos A Bingham

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL. 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
17

No. 1

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan June 30th 1885.

Hon. Hubbard

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Hon. Hubbard's arrival at the seat of his mission.

Informal audience with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 2. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, June 30th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived, after a long passage and delays by a wreck of our ship at the seat of this mission (Tokei) to which I was appointed by our Government.

I have the honor further to report that through the present incumbent of this Mission (Hon. John A. Bingham) I sought an informal conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of this Government to arrange for my official reception.

An audience was granted to me by His Excellency, the said Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the same day of application, to whom by formal note I presented

the

the open office copy of my Letter of Credence, as well as notified him of the fact and date of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to reside near the Government of Japan.

I also requested of His Excellency the designation of a time and place when I might present to His Majesty, the Tenno of Japan my Letter of Credence from my Government.

In reply I was informed that an early day would be designated, of which I would be duly notified, for such presentation to the Court of the Tenno.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the cordial manner of my informal reception by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of his expressions of earnest friendship towards the United States and its Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Richard A. Hubbard

Ackn. & thank Japanese Govt for courtesy to Tokio acted July 29 ✓
No. 2. Circular

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Lowrie
28

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, June 30th 1885

Mr. Hubbard
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

The courtesy of the Japanese Government in connection with the wreck of the "City of Tokio"

No. 2. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, June 30th, 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have already had the honor of informing your Department of the date of my arrival at the seat of my mission, I deem it my duty and certainly my pleasure to also inform my Government of a special act of courtesy and friendship to our country exhibited in this connection by the Japanese "Government" - to explain: The good ship "City of Tokio" on which I sailed with my family from San Francisco on the 2nd June, was wrecked on a dangerous

dangerous and rocky Coast of Japan when only twenty three miles from Yokohama, our destination, about the hour of twelve o'clock on the night of the 23rd June. Our position was a perilous one, from which we were with all other passengers rescued most fortunately without loss of life. On the day of our delivery I had the honor to receive the following note from our Minister Hon. Jno. A. Bingham at Tokei, from which I extract as follows: "On the 24th inst. "about noon I was called upon by "Captain Kurokawa of the Japanese "Navy and informed of the disaster "to the Ship "Tokio", and availed "myself of the Captain's kindness to "send through him a telegram to

Admiral

"Admiral Kawamura then in
"Yokosuka that if convenient to
"him I would be greatly obliged
"if a vessel could be sent out and
"to your relief by the Admiral.
"On the same evening I received
"a note from Captain Kurokawa
"wherein he said that 'Count
"'Kawamura (the Admiral) begs to
"'acknowledge the request of the
"'Minister (Mr. Bingham) as to the
"'assistance to the new Minister
"'(Mr. Hubbard) in the shape of sending
"'a ship &c,' adding that 'Count Kawamura
"'directs him (the Captain) to acquaint
"'the American Minister that he
"'(the Admiral) goes himself to the
"'seat of the wreck as soon as
"'possible from Yokosuka"

I

I send this letter as another evidence on the part of this Government of its kindly regard for our Government, its Representatives and People.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard D. Hubbard

June 30/85-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
57

No. 2074.

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1884.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject-
Salary Account for Second Quarter 1885.

No. 2074. United States Legation
Tokei, Japan July 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for salary for the second quarter of the current year, by which you will please observe that I debit the Government with my salary for said quarter due 30th June last, $3000. U.S. gold, and credit the Government with my draft on Messrs Morton Rose & Co, London for said quarter dated 30th June last for £616. 9. 2. = $3000 U.S. gold at Statute rate.

I also enclose the bankers certificate shewing that at the current rate of exchange I received for said salary bill on the 30th of June last the sum of $3450 73/100 Japanese silver yen and no more and

that

that there was loss by exchange on said bill at the current rate, the sum of $39\frac{27}{100}$ for which sum and the further sum of $1.28 loss by exchange as shewn by my Contingent account I have this day drawn on you for forty dollars fifty five cents U.S. gold in favor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Jno A Bingham

Enclosure:-(1) Statement of salary account for 2nd quarter, 1885.

(2) Certificate of the Banker.

JAB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Secrett
27

No. 2075.

U.S. Legation
Tokei, Japan. July 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Duplicate of Salary account for the second Quarter 1885.

J. M. Field

No. 2075. United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 2074 of current date, wherein I had the honor to transmit my Salary Account for the second quarter of the current year with appropriate voucher, I now beg to enclose herewith a duplicate thereof with appropriate voucher and banker's certificate

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Jno. A Bingham

Enclosure - (1) Duplicate Salary account with (2) voucher and banker's certificate.

Mr Everett
27

No 2076.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

~~United States~~ Legation
Tokei Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr Brigham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject:
Contingent account for the 2nd
quarter of the year 1885.

JM

No 2076. United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose, with appropriate vouchers my contingent account for the moneys expended for contingencies during the 2nd qr. ending 30th June last.

You will please to note that I debit the Government in this account
1st with the amount so expended by me in said quarter, in gross $174.28 U.S. Gold, as shewn by the vouchers herewith numbered 1–11 inclusive.
2nd With loss by exchange on my draft for £20. for said quarter to-wit $1.28 U.S. Gold, as shewn by the bankers certificate enclosed, also
loss by exchange on my draft $39.27, Cs my No. 2074
3rd With the balance due on my Contingent account for the 4th quarter 1884
from October 1st to December 31st 1884.
to wit $6.52

Count: $6.50 U.S. gold as shown by the statement made to me thereof by the Honorable Mr Denham, First Comptroller of the Treasury, per his letter dated April 22nd 1885. In this connection I beg to observe, of my charges for telegram to Mr Hubbard, sent to his address, Tyler Texas, by me on the 18th day of May last, in response to a personal letter, dated Tyler Texas, the 13th of April last, and received by me on the 17th of May last, concerning the necessary furniture of the Legation and especially enquiring if it was furnished for a family residence by the Government or the Minister, which information it was in my opinion important alike to Mr Hubbard and to the Government, that he should know before the 2nd of June last, when he stated he would sail from San Francisco, and which by no possibility could reach him within the time named by due course of mail.

Your

You will also please note in the enclosed account, that I Credit the Government with:—

1st My draft on Morton Rose & Co. London, dated June 30th last on account of Contingencies, for £20, equal to $97.33 U.S. Gold as shewn by the enclosed Certificate of the bankers.

2nd With balance in my hands as shewn in my contingent-account for the 1st quarter of the current year, to wit: 93.61 U.S. Gold.

3rd With amount received for Passports issued during the current quarter, as shewn in my No. 2078 of current date herewith.- $5.00

Balance due to the Government on said account being $17.10 U.S. Gold

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
Mc C Brigham
Enclosures

Enclosures.

(1) Contingent-account for 2nd quarter of 1885. with appropriate vouchers.

(2) Banker's Certificate

Mr Everett 4

No. 2077.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject:
Duplicate Account for Contingent Expense for the second quarter 1885.

J M Field

No. 2077. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 2076 of current date herewith, wherein I rendered my account for Contingent Expenses for the second quarter of the current year with the appropriate vouchers, I now beg leave to enclose a duplicate of said account and vouchers.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Jno A Bingham

Enclosure, Duplicate Contingent account with vouchers.

Rec'd July 29/85

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

per Everett 28.

No. 2078.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr. Brigham,
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.
Passport account for the quarter ending June 30th 1885.

No. 2078. United States Legation
Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that but one passport was issued from this Legation during the last quarter to wit: to Mrs. Sara Denton Wilson, a citizen of the United States and resident of Massachusetts.

This passport was issued upon the affidavit of the applicant, and upon her taking the statutory oath of allegiance both of which remain on file in this Legation.

The fee $5.00 U. S. gold for this passport is credited to the Government in my contingent account for the 2nd quarter of the current year, for which see my No. 2076 of current date with this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Pinghman

No
Date

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

w/ Roosevelt 27

No. 2079

United States Legation,
Tokei Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham.

To the Secretary of State,

Subject.

Return of foreign Trade for February 1885,

No. 2079. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, July 1, 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the official return for the month of February last of the foreign trade of the Empire of Japan, by which it appears table 1, that the Total value of commodities exported within said month was yen 2,446,780.00, and of the imports thereof for the month yen 2,232,846.00 showing that the former exceeded the latter in value to the amount of yen 213,933.00 in round numbers.

I have honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. A Burlingame

Enclosure as above under separate cover. in duplicate

Ackd with Ltr
Hubbard's No. 2. July 29 85
Cable Co

Mr Everett

No. 20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1885
RECEIVED

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr Hubbard's arrival, introduction to Count Inouye, wreck of the "City of Tokio" and Courtesy of Count Kawamura on that occasion.

No. 2080. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan, July 1st 1883.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir.

It gives me much pleasure to acquaint you that the Honorable Mr Hubbard, my successor at this Court, arrived with his family on the 24th ultimo at Yokohama, and that on Saturday last, the 27th ultimo, he called upon me at this Legation, when I had the honor to accompany him to the Foreign Office and to introduce him to His Excellency Count Inouye His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom at the same time I delivered the Office copy of my letter of recall, and made request that an audience might be granted to Mr Hubbard and myself by His Majesty at such time as might be agreeable to

to His Majesty. His Majesty has been pleased to signify that an audience will be given to Mr Hubbard and myself, tomorrow morning at the Imperial Palace, when I will in accordance with Your instruction, deliver in person to His Majesty the letter of recall addressed to His Majesty by the President.

The good American Steamer, "City of Tokio," on which Mr Hubbard and family came over, I regret to say was wrecked about 10 o'clock A.M. on the 24th ultimo, off the Coast of Japan, and is a total loss, together with much of the Cargo; but without loss of life or personal injury. I am glad to know. Hearing of this, for the first time about noon on the 24th ultimo, I immediately made verbal request of His Majesty's Government, through His Excellency Count Kawamura, His Majesty's Minister of Marine, that if possible I desired that a vessel might be sent to the relief

relief of the "Yoko," and especially for the rescue from peril of Mr Hubbard and family, which request I deem it a pleasure, and a duty as well, to acquaint you, was promptly and without delay complied with by Admiral Kawamura who advised me by telegram, through one of his officers before nightfall, that he had proceeded at the earliest moment, about 2½ O'c. P.M., in person from Yokosuka with a vessel to the wreck of the "Yoko."

Allow me further to acquaint you that on my application, His Majesty's Government issued orders to the Customs at Yokohama, to give free entry to Mr Hubbards effects, without examination or delay.

I may be able after audience tomorrow, and before the close of the out going mail to write you in relation thereto.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your

Your obedient Servant
Isaac Bigelow

1. To War Dept July 29. 85.
2 Actn, Mr Whitney's labors are appreciated ✓ Mr Everett 29
July 29. 85

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

No. 208 Vol. to Library July 29 1885. cwd

United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Mr. Bingham

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Transmitting 2 copies of "Notes on the History of Medical Progress in Japan".

No. 2081. United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, July 1st 1885.

Hon. Thomas F Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I take pleasure in transmitting herewith for your information and that of our Army Medical Bureau two copies of an interesting and instructive volume entitled "Notes on the History of Medical Progress in Japan" of which I take pleasure in saying Mr. Whitney, Interpreter to this Legation, is the author.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

Wm. A Burlingame

Enclosure - 2 vols. as above. Separate

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

file

No. 2082.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 2nd 1885.

Mr Bingham
To the Secretary of State

Subject:
Audience with the Emperor of Mr Bingham & Mr Hubbard, Mr Binghams Letter of recall personally presented to His Majesty by Mr Bingham.

No 2082. United States Legation
Yokei Japan, July 2nd 1886.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I beg to acquaint you that in company with Mr Hubbard my successor, I had the honor this day of an audience at the Imperial Palace, and in obedience to your instruction No 909. dated the 7th of April last, I availed myself of the occasion to hand in person to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Presidents letter recalling me from my post of duty here, also to assure His Majesty of the sincere desire of the President to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations now happily subsisting between Japan and the United States of America. and I also took occasion to express to His

Majesty

my gratitude for the kind and distinguished consideration always manifested towards me by His Majesty and the Ministers of the Empire, during my many years of service at this Court, in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to which His Majesty was pleased most graciously to reply, expressing his regret that my official services with his Government should now terminate.

Allow me Sir in thus closing my official communications to you to tender my thanks for the uniform courtesy shewn to me, and to assure the President that he and his Constitutional advisers, have my cordial good wishes that his administration may meet the just expectations of the People and promote the general welfare of our common country.

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
Wm C Bingham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, July 3d 1885.

Hon. Gustavus Goward.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Salary account for the quarter ending June 30th 1885.

Jm

United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan. July 3d 1886.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of my account for salary for the quarter ending June 30th 1886 - together with an Exchange voucher for the sale of the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gustavus Goward.

Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

w Everett

27

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 3rd 1885.

Sir

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Account for salary for second quarter of 1885.

J.M. filed

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 3rd 1886.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for salary for the second quarter of the current year, together with exchange vouchers certified to by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and myself.

You will please note that my exchange voucher herewith shows a loss by exchange, on my three drafts on Messrs Morton Rose & Co: London, of £4.70 U.S. gold, which amount I have entered in my statement of account as "Balance due me from the United States Government."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Edwin Dun.

Enclosure

Enclosure.

Account for salary for the second quarter of the year 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

File

Wharton 78

No. 3.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan. July 3d 1885.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Audience of Mr. Hubbard with the Emperor of Japan, and the presentation of his credentials.

No. 3 United States Legation,

Tokei (Jedds) Japan. July 3d 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to your Department, that on yesterday, the second of July, at eleven o'clock A.M, I was presented to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and delivered into his hands the sealed and official copy of my letter of credence, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan.

I had the honor in delivering said letter of credence to assure His Majesty of the continued friendship and good will of the United States towards His Majesty's Empire, expressing as their representative, the hope, that the kindly relations now existing might be made perpetual, and that our material and commercial

interests

interests as well might continue to grow and become more valuable and profitable to both nations.

I have the honor herewith to enclose copies of my said address to the Emperor and his reply to the same.

I take pleasure in conveying to my Government the gratifying assurance that my official reception by His Majesty on this occasion was most cordial, and added another evidence of the friendship of the Government of Japan to the Government and People of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosures.

1. Address of Mr. Hubbard at his audience with the Emperor of Japan.
2. Reply of the Emperor of Japan to Mr. Hubbard.

Reply of His Imperial Majesty of Japan —

His Imperial Majesty is pleased to receive the letter of Credence in which His Excellency, the President of the United States has nominated You, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Court.

His Majesty trusts that your faithfulness and ability will promote the friendly intercourse hitherto existing between this Country and the United States.

Address of Hon. Richard B. Hubbard,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
-ipotentiary of the United States of America
to the Emperor of Japan.

Your Imperial Majesty has already
been advised by your trusted and
honored Minister for Foreign Affairs
that I have been appointed and
commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America to reside near
your Majesty's Government.

In obedience to the instructions
of my Government, conveyed to me
by the President through the Honorable
the Secretary of State, the Chief
Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in
accordance with my own sense of duty

as

as well, it shall be my earnest endeavor by all good offices to strengthen the ties of friendship now happily existing between our respective Governments.

In pursuance of, and secondary only in importance to the perpetuation of this uninterrupted friendship of the past it shall be my hope and endeavor to increase our mutual and material interests, by inducing a larger exchange of our varied products on such favorable conditions as may be alike profitable to both Countries.

If such hopes may be realized, the consequent increase of our commerce will fill the great ocean, now a lonely highway, connecting our shores, with the sails of ships bearing in exchange the fruits of the skill and labor

of the millions of our countrymen of both lands.

It affords me great pleasure to assure Your Majesty that you have the good will and friendship of the President and people of the United States of America, and their earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of yourself and of the Empire of Japan.

The citizens of the Great Republic whom I represent are not unmindful, and will never forget the confidence uniformly manifested by Your Majesty's Government towards the Government of the United States.

By the continued good offices of our friendly intercourse, and the mutual and enlightened discussions of our respective systems of civilization, we indulge the hope and venture the prediction that both nations will become still more closely bound together by the bonds

of

of interest and friendship.

Congratulating Your Majesty on the unprecedented advancement of Your people in all the elements of national happiness and power, and that Your Empire like our own Country is at peace with all nations, and thanking Your Government for the kindly courtesies and high appreciation extended to my predecessor, during his long and distinguished service at this Court, I now have the honor to place in Your Majesty's hands my letter of Credence signed by the President and authenticated by the Great Seal of the United States of America —

DEPT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett

Rec'd Aug 28.
Orders

No. 4. U. S. Legation

Tokei, July 3rd 1885

Hon Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Sir

I respectfully ask your construction of Section 13. Page 71 of the "Personal Instructions to the Diplomatic Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries" issued from the Government Printing Office, at Washington in 1885. Under Section 6 of said Instructions, Salary is allowed for a period not to exceed thirty days - if necessary for a preparation for the journey to the Agents post of duty - and to receive -

receive

general and special instructions.
I find from examination of the records
of this Legation that all of my prede-
cessors - not only received the sal-
ary for the thirty days allowed
under Section 6; but also re-
ceived allowance for the time
occupied by them in making
the journey from their respective
residence to Washington - dis-
tinct from, and independent of
the thirty days allowance under
Section 6. The time allowed
- forty days - for transit to and
from the usual seats of Govern-
ment of their respective countries
(Sec 11) is evidently based on
the presumption that the Agent
begins the journey to the Foreign

Mission

Mission from the Seat of the Government of his own country?

In my own case, I actually occupied six days in going to Washington - which has not been included in the time occupied in my transit to this Mission; because I came hither directly from my residence, and have rendered my account accordingly under Section 10 and 11 of the said Instructions. If entitled to make a distinct account for these six days, as apparently contemplated under Section 13, I will do so - and forward draft to you for such allowance - I shall be governed by your

opinion entirely in the premises

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Richard D Hubbard

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
27

No. 5.

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan. July 3d 1885.

Mr. Hubbard.
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Account for salary in transit.

J M

No. 5. United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, July 3d 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for salary in transit for the period namely, forty days from the 22nd May, 1885, to June 30th, 1885 inclusive, actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between my place of residence at Tyler, Texas, and my post of duty, Tokei, Japan, at the rate of $12000 per annum for the amount of $1318.00 U. S. gold.

To balance which I have drawn under my letter of credit from the Department of State, dated April 20th 1885, on Brown, Shipley & Co. for £270.19.5 at the current rate of exchange, as will be seen by the exchange voucher herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

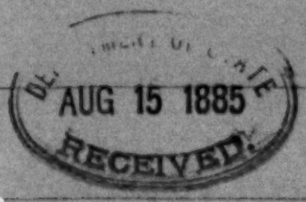
Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure,

1. Account for salary in transit.
2. Exchange Voucher for sale of draft.

W. Williams



United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan July 7th 1885.

Hon. Gowarel.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmission of duplicate salary account for the quarter ending June 30th 1885.

Filed

United States Legation,

Tokei Japan. July 7th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State,

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my duplicate account for salary for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1885. with voucher.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Gustavus Goward,

Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure.

As above.

Wash'n aug 18
Ans Sept 4



No. 6.

Mr Millard

United States Legation,
Tokei, Japan, July 7th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard ~~Bayard~~

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transfer of the archives, property and effects of the United States at this Legation by Mr. Bingham to Mr. Hubbard. Enclosure of a duplicate original inventory.

No. 6. United States Legation,

Tokei, Japan, July 7th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As soon as practicable after my arrival at this my post of duty I examined the archives and property of the United States at this Legation and am pleased to be able to report them to be apparently in good condition.

I have received from my predecessor, the Hon. J. A. Bingham, four several inventories of the said archives and property with certificates attached and duly signed, a duplicate copy of which original I have the honor to enclose herewith.

The original inventory properly signed and certified I have in accordance with instructions filed in this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure,

Duplicate original inventory of the archives and property of the Legation of the United States of America at Tokei, Japan.

Memorandum of books purchased by the Honorable Secretary of State for the Library of the United States Legation in Japan, sent to, and received by, John A. Bingham in 1874. See Instruction No 51, dated July 3rd 1874, and Mr Bingham's No 129, dated Sept. 28th 1874.

International Law.

	no. of vols
Vattels Law of Nations	1
Summary of the Law of Nations, Martens,	1
Puffendorf, Law of Nature, and Nations	1
Savignys Private International Law.	1
Story's Conflict of Laws	1
Gardeners International Law	1.
Grotius, War and Peace, Whewell	3.
Polsons Law of Nations (Blockade)	1
Westlakes Private International Law.	1
Woolseys Introduction to International Law.	1

Constitutional

Constitutional Law.

	no of vols.
Story on the Constitution	2
Rawle on the Constitution	1
Baldwin on the Constitution	1
Cooley on Constitution of Limitations	1
Sergeant on Constitutional Law	1
Towle on the Constitution	1
Paschals Annotated Constitution	1

Admiralty and Maritime Law.

	no of vols.
Conklins Admiralty- Jurisdiction	2
Benedicts Admiralty	1
Curtis Admiralty Digest	1
Lawrence on Visitation and Seach	1
Parsons on Shipping and Admiralty	2
Tudors Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Laws	2
Abbotts Admiralty Reports	1
English Admiralty- Reports	9

General

General Laws.

	No. of Vols.
Kents Commentaries	4.
Blackstons "	2
Stephens "	4
Greenleaf on Evidence	3
Parsons on Contracts	3
Brightly Digest of U.S. Statutes	2
Brightly Federal Digest	2
Sumner C.C. Reports	3
Bonds " "	2
Bateman Commercial Law	1
Hilliard on Torts	2
Hilliard on Remedies for Torts	1
Holcombs Leading Cases upon Commercial Law	1
Morse on Arbitration and Award	1
Parsons on Partnership	1
Story on Bailments	1
Story on Agency	1
Edwards on Bills	1

Bouviers

Bouviers Law Dictionary 2.

Political

Madisons Papers	3
Elliotts Debates	5
Washingtons Writings	12
Jeffersons	9
Hamiltons History of the Republic	7
Works of John Adams	10
Websters Speeches	3
The Federalist	2
Works of Edmund Burke	12
Adam Smiths Works	1
De Tocquevilles American Institutions	1
Bentons Thirty Years, & Abridgment of Debates	2
Drapers Civil Policy in America	1
Drapers American Civil War	3
Drapers Intellectual Development in Europe	1
Greeleys American Conflict	2

Lippincotts

	No of vols
Lippincotts Pronouncing Gazetteer	1
Websters Dictionary (Unabridged)	1
Mills Political Economy	2
Groves Greek and English Dictionary	1
Latin and English Pronouncing Dictionary	1
French and English " "	1
German and English " "	2
Spanish and English " "	2
New American Cyclopedia (16 vols. and 11 Annual Cyclopedias)	27
Macaulays Works	12
Hallams Constitutional History of England 3 vols. and Middle Ages 3 vols. in all-	6
Bancrofts United States	9
Hildreths United States	9
Humes England (6 Hume, 4 Smollett, 7 Hughes.)	17
Froudes England	6
Milmans Christianity	3
English Bible	4.

Palfreys

	No of Vols
Palfreys New England	3
Rawlinsons Great Empires (Eastern Monarchies)	3
Alisons Europe (20 Vols, 1 Vol. index)	21
Buckles Civilization	3
Prescotts Works	13
Gibbons Rome	8
Guizots Civilization	2
Grotes Greece	12
Smyths Lectures on Modern History and French Revolution	5
Brands and Coxs Science	3
Drakes American Biographical Dictionary	1
Appletons Cyclopedia of Biography	1
Appletons Mercantil Dictionary	1
Coltons Canon	1
Scotts Works (Poetical 1 Vol. Life of Napoleon 3 Vols. Novels 48 Vols) in all	52
Dickens Works	26
Spectator	6

Lambs

		No of vols.
Lambs	Works	4
Carlyles	"	15
De Quinceys	"	16
Coopers J. F.	"	32
W. C Bryants	" (Poems)	1
Duychinckes	Cyclopedia of American Literature	2
Moltleys	Works	7
Household Book of Poetry		1
Miltons	Works	11
Shakespeares	Works	4
Byrons	"	17
Moores	"	1
Burns	"	2
Longfellows	"	1
Whittiers	"	2
? Hallecks	"	1
Percivals	"	2
Hawthornes	"	18
Holmes	"	1

Lowells

	no. of vols
Lowells Works	2
Sloup C.C. Reports	3
Cliffords " "	2
Woodburys and Minots Reports	3
Curtis C.C. Reports	2
Paines " "	2
Blackfords Reports	9
Duyckinckes History of the World	4
American Leading Cases, Hare and Wallace	2
Daniells Chancery Pleadings and Practice	3
Leading Criminal Cases (Benett)	2
Opinions of Attys. Genl.	13
Wallaces Reports (U. S. Supreme Court)	17
Decisions of the Supreme Court (Curtis)	22.
Blacks Reports	2
Howards Reports (18–24)	7
Dip. Correspondence	24
Parkmans Works	6
Statutes at Large, with index.	18

Phillimores

Phillimores International Law — No of Vols 4

Smiths Leading Cases (1st Vol 2 parts) in all — 3 books.

(Note- This Work (Smiths Leading Cases) was omitted in the Department List sent with Instruction No 51, dated July 3rd 1874).

H. A. Bright

Additional to the foregoing List; are the following books not included therein, and which remain in the Ministers Office.

	Nos. vols.
Wheatons Elements of International Law	1.
U.S. Statutes at Large, Vols 17 & 18.	2.
U.S. Rev. Statutes, 1873-1875- & 1878, 2nd Ed.	2.
Supplement to the U.S. Rev Statutes, 1874-1881,	1.
U.S. Statutes, in paper, 1877-8, 1 vol; 1879-80, 1 vol 1880-1, 1 vol dup; 1881-2, 1 vol; also 1873-4 1 vol; 1874-5, 1 vol; 1875-6, 1 vol; 1877-8, 1 vol, 1879, 1 vol; 1st Session, 46th Congress,	9.
Charters & Conventions of the United States, 1852.	2.
Notes upon Treaties of the United States, by Davis (in paper)	1
Additional volumes of the United States Supreme Court Repts.	
to wit:- Wallaces Reports 1862-3 inclusive	6.
U.S. Supreme Court Repts. 1-12 inclusive	12
See Mr Bingham's No. 1356. dated 27th Sept 1881.	
Treaties & Conventions of the United States & Other Nations	1

Census

Census of the United States 1870.	3
Statistics, U.S. - (duplicates) 1870.	2
Small Public Documents. (pamphlets)	7
New York Produce Exchange Rept 1879	1
U.S. Consular Regulations, for 1868, 1870, 1874, 1881	4.
Constitution of the United States by Hickey, issued 1872	1
Miscellaneous Documents No 89 (Senate) 47th Congress, Session	
Secretary of State etc, and Consular jurisdiction	1.
The Flag of the U.S. and of other Nations by Preble	1.
Senate Documents 1861-2, Session 37	1.
House " 1860-1 " 36	1.
Japan, by Dickson	1.
Alabama Claims Case of the United States	1.
Foreign Relations 1874-1883.	11.
Habbards Newspaper & Bank directory 1883, 2 vols	2.
U.S. Official Register 1871. 1873, and 1877.	8.
U.S. Agricultural Report 1875.	1.
Smithsonian Report 1880.	1
Report of Commissioner of Education 1873	1

Report.

	No. of vols.
Report of Commissioner of Education, 1880-82-83, (dup.	3.
Law of Claims against Governments by Lawrence.	1
House Report, 43d Congress, 2d Session, No 34, Labor in Europe	1
International Monetary Conference, duplicate	1
Chronicle & Directory for China & Japan, 1883	1
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1877-78-79-80-81.	5.
Commercial Regulations 1874-75-76-77-78.	5.
Duplicates of Diplomatic Correspondence & Foreign Relations	31.
Civil Code of Japan (in French) Boissonade (pamphlets)	2.
Penal Code of Japan (in French) " "	2.
Procedure of the Criminal Code of Japan (in French) Boissonades (pamphlets)	1.
Sidmores Digest of Leading Consular Court Cases	1
Consular Court Regulations (in Cloth)	2.
Worcesters Dictionary, unabridged	1
Presidents Message	1.
Catalogue (and appendix) Meriden Britannia Co. (in Cloth)	2.
Official Register U.S. Part I. 1881	1
Plates of U.S. Bridge Equipage & Pontoon Drill	1

U. S.

	vols
U.S. Statutes at Large 1871-2	1
Protocols of Conferences of Treaty Revision with 3 duplicates	
Correspondence &c. 1-16. 16 pts bound in two (2) volumes	2.
Hand book for Central & Northern Japan (duplicate)	1.
Japan & the Japanese, Illustrated, by Humbert	1.

Wm. A. Burghardt

List of Official Records, Books, &c.
in the Secretary's Office, U.S. Legation, Yokio,
(Property of the United States)

Official Records.

No. of Vols.	Mr Harris.	Marked.
1.	Despatches from Dept. of State. (Cap in cloth)	vol 1
14.	" " Japanese Govt. "	" 1 to 14 inclusive
1.	" To Dept. of State (Leather)	" 1
1	" " Japanese Govt. & Miscellaneous (Leather)	" 1
6	" From Miscellaneous (Cap in cloth)	" 1 to 6 "

Mr Pruyn.

1	From Dept. of State	" 1
9.	" Japanese Govt	" 1 to 9. "
7.	" Miscellaneous	" 1 - 7 "
1	Miscellaneous Papers	" 1
1	To Dept of State. (with Van Valkenburgh)	" 1
1	" Japanese Govt. and Miscellaneous	" 1

Mr

No of vols		
	Mr Van Valkenburgh.	Naked.
2.	From Dept. of State.	vols 1 & 2.
6.	" Japanese Govt.	" 1 - 6 incl.
6	" Miscellaneous	" 1 " 6 "
3	Miscellaneous papers	" 1 " 3 "
1	To Dept of State (with DeLong)	" 1
1	" Miscellaneous (With DeLong)	No 3.

Mr DeLong

3	From Dept. of State.	vols 1 to 3. incl.
12.	" Japanese Govt.	" 1 " 12 "
13	" Miscellaneous	" 1 " 13 "
3	Miscellaneous Papers	" 1 " 3 "
2	Special Claims.	" 1 & 2.
1	To Dept. of State.	" 1

Mr Bingham.

16	From Dept. of State.	" 1 to 16. "
19	" Japanese Govt.	" 1 " 19. "

Miscellaneous

No of vols.		Marked
27	From Miscellaneous,	vol 1 to 27 incl
4	Special Cases and Translations,	" 1 " 4 "
6	To Dept of State	" 1 " 6 "
3	" Japanese Govt.	" 1 " 3 "
4	" Miscellaneous	" 1 " 4 "

Miscellaneous Books Etc.

1. Geological Survey of Indiana. 1878.
2. Compendium. U. S. Census, Pts 1 & 2. 1880.
2. U. S. Census, Vols 1 & 2, - Tenth Census 1880.
1. Report of U.S. Commissioner of Education 1881.
1. Protocol of Sanitary Conference at Washington 1881.
3. Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882-3-4.
3. U. S. Official Register, 1879, two vols, 1881. one vol.
1. Heyls U. S. Import duties - 1879.
1. U. S. Tariff. 1869
1. Penal Code (of Japan) Translation.
1. Code Penal, in French.
1. Code de Procedure Criminelle. in French.

List of

Mr Darby

List of Merchant vessels of the U.S. 1884.

1. Navy Register 1876.

3. Japan Directory, 1883-4 & 6.

1. Chronicle and Directory, China & Japan, 1884.

2. Adams History of Japan.

2. Blacks Young Japan.

2. U.S. Consular Regulations, 1870.-1881.

1. Regulations for Consular Courts in Japan 1870.

1. Satow and Hawes, Japan guide, 1884.

17. Diplomatic Correspondence.—1863-1868

(including two duplicates).

1 Department of State: Labor in Europe, 1878.

9. Foreign Relations, 1870-1883.

16. Messages and Documents, Dept of State

1862—1868.

1 Commercial Relations 1878.

16. United States Statutes at Large, 1789-1873

Vols 1 to 15. and Synoptical index of first 8 vols.

1 Brightlys Digest. 1754-1861.

The annual

no 7 vols
2 The Annual Statistician, 1884-1885.

1 Official Gazette, Japanese

1 Japanese Army Report, 1881.-2.

3. Japanese & Foreign Treaties, published, 1871, 1874, & 1884.

1 Illustrated List of Japanese Decorations.

1 Williams, Syllabic Dict: of Chinese.
3 Fukamura's Dictionary, English, Japanese & Chinese.
1 Hepburn's English & Japanese Dictionary

1 Ms. Supplement to Hepburns Dict:

1 Satows & Ishibashis, Japanese, Eng: pocket Dict:

1 Whites Senji Mon.

1 Japanese Sound Dict:- paper.

2. Japanese Dict: of Compound words.

1 Japanese Radical Dictionary, 5 pts. fascicli.

4. Japanese Official Directory, 1883-4-5. with Sup.

1 Directory of the Japanese Nobility 1884.

1 Directory of the Diplomatic Corps, Tokio 1884

1 Astons Japanese Grammar.

1 Manual of Corean Geographical and other
proper names Romanized.
Pocket:

No 1 Pocket Map of Tokio.

1 Pocket Map of Hiogo.

2 Maps of Japan (one hanging in office)

4. 4th and 5th Annual Report of Commissioner of Education (Japanese).

1 Imperial Maritime Customs Reports.

Returns of Trade 1884.

2. Book file holders.

7 Packages of unbound Miscellaneous official documents

2. Treaty Revision 1882 (Memoranda Vol. Protocols Vol.)

Books Stored in the U.S. Legation Jail.

Diplomatic Correspondence, Executive documents.

Agricultural Repts. Educational Repts. &c.

bound volumes - - - - - - 155.

(All of the above mentioned 155 vols. are more or less damaged by time & water and are practically useless. all of which were here anterior to Mr Brasham's arrival, and were damaged when received by him.)

Wm A Burghamm

Office Furniture.

1 Secretarys writing desk.
1 Round writing table.
2 Bronze Chandelier frames, without lamps.
2 Fine Chairs, covered with red woolen rep (repaired by Mr Brigham)
1 Short Sofa covered with red woolen rep (repaired by Mr Brigham)
1 Office bureau.
1 Gilt framed Mirror. (Small)
1 Commode.
1 Large wash stand for Office.
1 Stove and pipe.
6 Book Cases, in Ministers room.
1 Carpet in Store room upper hall of Office and Court-House.
1 Fairbanks letter Scale.
1 Letter balance (supplied by Mr Brigham)

2 Official Legation seals.
1 Office paper and file punch.
1 Official seal, with press attached thereto.
1 Iron safe, at the U.S. Consulate General Yokohama, the Orei Consul General
Rice's certificate, dated 16th May 1885.
1 U.S. Legation Metallic Stamping seal, with rubber types.
2 Ink stands with Bronze bases and caps. (3 bronze holders and 5 bottles)
3 Knife paper erasers.
Dispatch paper, letter and note paper, and envelopes.
Sealing Wax.
4 Blotter covers, on writing tables and desks.
2 National Ensigns.
3 Storm flags.
4 Leather Department-pouches, and
6 Keys of Department-Mail sacks.

1 Court Record Book.
1 U.S. Legation Record Book
1 Record of Ministerial Court- and Passport- Record.
1 Small tin box with letter papers, and Leaves Etc.
1 Pair shears.
1 Pair Scissors.
1 Copy, No 25, of cipher code of the Department of State- 1 Vol, 1876, and pamphlet No 25 Dolocrypliè Code an appendix to cipher of Department of State, published 1876
1 Leather Letter pouch.
1. Stationery rack.
1. Wooden ink Stand. (with three cups)

Wm. C. Haughwout

Duplicate.

No.

United States Consulate General,

Kanagawa (Yokohama), Japan,

May 16th, 1885

I, Vice Consul General of the United States for Kanagawa, Japan, certify that the iron safe, the property of the United States, deposited in this Consulate during the 4th quarter 1873 for safe keeping by D. W. Stevens Esq., then Secretary of Legation, is now in my possession as this Consulate General.

Wm. G. Rice

Vice Consul General

United States Legation

Yokei Japan July 6th 1885.

I hereby certify that the four several inventories in writing and hereto attached, each of which is signed by me include and describe all the archives of said Legation, and all the books in the Library thereof and all other books, furniture, and effects which at any time came to my possession, and which remain in my knowledge or under my control as the property of the United States Government,

Of the Library sent to me by the Honorable Secretary of State per Instruction No. 51 dated July 3rd 1874 enclosing Memorandum of the same

there

there was named in said Memorandum,
"Marshall on the Constitution", which was
omitted to be sent to me, also "Summary
of the Law of Nations", by Martin, 1 vol,
which last mentioned volume was
by mistake twice entered in the
said Memorandum, once by the
title "Martins Summary" and afterwards
by the title "Martens Law of Nations";
Of this mistake and also the omission
to send me "Marshall on the Constitution"
I made mention in my number 129
dated September 28th 1874 which I had the
honor to send to the Honorable Secretary
of State. Every volume named in the
Memorandum sent to and received
by me is remaining in the Library
of the Legation, except one volume,
"Halleck's Works", that is "Halleck's
Poems"

which I regret to say was accidentally destroyed.

The office furniture as remaining and not destroyed by use or by reason of the great fire of 1874, is specifically stated in the schedules, and nearly all of which having been repaired or supplied anew by me, represents much the larger part of the cost of all furniture, ever supplied by, or at the cost of the Government to this Legation, and received by me as shewn from time to time in my dispatches to the Department; almost the entirety of which will be found described in the enclosures with my Number 136, dated Oct. 2nd 1874, and Number 178, dated January 2nd, 1875.

Wm. A. Stanyan

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, July 6th 1885.

I hereby certify that I have this day received from John A Bingham all the Archives, books, property and Effects of the United States in the foreging four several inventories specified and ten 16/100 Dollars in postage stamps.

Richard B Hubbard

To Treasury Aug 18 1885 Custom

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

W Williams

No. 7.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, July 9th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, for the month of March 1885.

No. 7. United States Legation.

Tokei Japan July 9th 1885.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For your information and that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to transmit herewith, the official return for the month of March last of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, by which it appears, table 1. page 1, that the total value of the commodities exported within said month was yen 2 586. 419; and that the value of the imports thereof for the month was yen 2 246. 735 showing that the former exceeded the latter in value to the amount of yen 339. 684 in round numbers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Richard D. Hubbard

Enclosures under separate cover,
duplicate copies as above.

Ack by mail

No. 8.

United States Legation,
Yokei, Japan, July 9th 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The flag of the United States placed at half mast at this Legation as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Secretary of State.
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

No. 8 United States Legation

Tokei, Japan, July 9th 1885

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of date, May 21st 1885, conveying the sad information of the death of the late ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, so lately at the head of the Department of State.

In pursuance of your instructions I have caused the Flag of the United States to be displayed at half mast and the entrances to this Legation to be draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

M. Williams

No 9.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan. July 11th 1885.

Jn Hubbard
To the Secretary of State.

Subject;
Duplicate account for salary in transit.

Jn filed

No. 9 United States Legation.
Yokei Japan, July 11th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my duplicate account for salary in transit for the period namely, Forty days from the 22nd May 1885, to June 30th 1885 inclusive, actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit, between my place of residence Tyler, Texas, and my post of duty, Yokei Japan, at the rate of $1300.00 per annum, for the amount of $1318.00 U.S. Gold. To balance which I have drawn under my letter of credit from the Department of State, dated April 20th 1885, on Brown, Shipley & Co. for £270 " 19 " 6, at the current rate of exchange, as will be seen by the Duplicate Exchange Voucher herewith enclosed.

I, also, have the honor to enclose with my duplicate account herewith, my

my certificate for salary in transit; to correct any omission there may have been in the transmission of my original account with my No. 5.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Richard P. Hubbard

Enclosures.

(1). Duplicate account for salary in transit;
(2) Duplicate Exchange Vouchers,
(3) Certificate for salary in transit.

Requisition for stationery from E. M. Gaffin dec'd 19 1885 circ'd

No. 10 ✓ Vacant. Permission to purchase press aug 19 circ'd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

W. Williams

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, July 13th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Requisition for books and blanks.
Request for permission to buy letter-copy-ing-press.

No. 10 United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan. July 13th 1883.

Hon Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to make requisition on the Department for the following items; viz.

One Despatch Book.

One Quarterly account Current Book.

One lot blanks for salary and contingent expense account for drafts on Brown, Shipley & Co.

One lot of blotting paper.

The letter-copying press having been destroyed in the Great Fire some years ago, it is respectfully requested that permission be granted to purchase one to supply a want existing at this Legation, not to exceed in value, say, twenty-five dollars.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Richard B. Hubbard

List of items wanted by U.S. Legation Tokei Japan.

One Despatch Book.
One Quarterly Account Current Book.
One lot blanks for Salary and contingent expense account for drafts on Brown, Shipley & Co.
One lot blotting paper.

W Williams

No. 11. ✓ To Treasury aug 18. / ✓ To Navy aug 18. 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

United States Legation
Yokio, Japan July 14th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Notice to Mariners, Gongen Spit Buoy.

No. 11. United States Legation.

Tokio Japan, July 14th 1888.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I beg to inclose for the information of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy and the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, several official notifications of the Imperial Government of Japan of the establishment of a buoy to mark the end of the spit called "Gongen-no-su" in the Bay of Handa, Owari.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosures Copies of Notifications to Mariners - Gongen-Spit-Buoy.

Notification No. 21 of Kobusho.

Notice to Mariners.

(NO. 3.)

GON-GEN SPIT BUOY.

Notice is hereby given that a Buoy has been moored to mark the end of the spit called "Gon-gen-no-su" in the Bay of Handa, Owari, which stretches in a W. S. W. direction from Gon-gen-no-hana (point with a single tree) the extreme west point of the eastern shore of Handa Bay.

The Buoy is painted Red and is surmounted by a spherical cage, the top of which stands 10 feet above sea level. It is in 5 fathoms, Low Water, Spring Tides.

The Buoy bears from the single tree S. 75° W. true, distant about 1 mile.

The Buoy should be passed to westward.

COUNT SASAKI TAKAYUKI,

Minister of Kobusho.

Tokio, July, 1st 1885.

Mr Williams

Confidential. Received Aug. 19. Copy to Mr Denby Aug 19. Curtis

United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan July 17th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

Mr. Hubbard,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Letter from Chargé d'affaires ad interim, Geo. C. Foulk, at Seoul in regard to Russian intrigue in Korea.

Confidential. United States Legation,

Tokei Japan, July 17th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed certified copy of a letter from Mr. George C. Foulk, Charge' d'Affairs of the United States in Korea.

As you will observe the letter is addressed to my predecessor (Mr. Bingham), but received by him several days after I entered upon the duties of this Office. I respectfully call your attention to Mr. Bingham's endorsement.—

As this communication from Mr. Foulk, whether true or not, would involve five nations in a possibly irritating controversy in which the United States are far less, it is submitted, interested than the other four Powers, I

have

have taken the precaution
to forward to you this
letter, as confidential, and without
a number, in the office of this
Legation. If desired to be placed
among these archives, the original
has been preserved, and the
same may hereafter be so filed,
and numbered.

I have no personal or official
knowledge of the correctness of
the facts presented by the Charge
d'Affaires of the United States in
Korea. The Japanese Press, it is true,
hint at the same charges, and one
hears similar rumors in the
"gossip" of the Legations; but un-
-doubtedly the status of the Japanese
Government is one of unrest and
uneasy apprehension, as to the
position assumed by the Govern-
-ment of England in the Port
Hamilton occupation, and the
anticipated occupation of Korean
territory in offset to the said

occupation

occupation of Port Hamilton — China, claiming if not exercising and asserting her claim to suzerainty over Korea, now finds in the presence of the — Threatening attitude of England and Russia, that this suzerainty is likely to become an empty claim, which she is powerless to enforce.

The Government of Japan by virtue of its neighborhood to Korea, and the necessary interest that government feels in the preservation of the integrity of Korea, is naturally jealous of the encroachment of any, and especially of European Powers. Her policy and security requires that Korea remain an independent Power.

In this connection and as a reflection of the real sentiment of Japan, though finding no formal expression as yet in official circles at this Court, I have the honor

to

2/ to enclose herewith and transmit for your examination two several Editorial leaders, published in the Daily Japanese Mail of July 16th 1885;

I need not assure you, that in transmitting this letter of the American Chargé d'Affaires, I attach only so much importance thereto, as it may serve to give our Government an intelligent knowledge of passing political events in the East.

The present Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Korea, is represented to be a most prudent and intelligent officer, and his statements are worthy of credence

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Foulk's letter dated Seoul June 23d 1885.
2. Extracts from Japan Daily Mail dated July 16th/85.

Enclosure No. 1. with Mr. Hubbard's "Confidential".

Copy.

Legation of the United States
Seoul Korea. June 28th 1885.

Sir:

Some fifteen days since Mr. Alexis de Speyer, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Japan, arrived in Seoul, and took up his residence under the title, Agent Provisoire for Russia. In his first call upon me Mr de Speyer stated that he was prepared to take steps towards Russia's securing ten times as much Korean territory in case the English retained Port Hamilton. The manner of the officer appeared to me, in a degree, blustering and strongly confident.

During

During my call on Mr de Speyer he bluntly informed me that Korea did not wish to have American assistants; in reply to my questions he stated he had been thus informed by a Korean Minister of State, who said that it was only owing to the persistant pleading of the late U.S. Minister Mr Lucius H. Foote, that Korea had ever even considered the employment of American Officers in her army. In view of having very recently been summoned to the Palace, where His Majesty had earnestly asked me to do all in my power towards securing the American assistants, these remarks of Mr de Speyer struck me as being remarkable and

and important. A few days later I repeated this conversation to the President of the Foreign Office who said there must be some mistake, as he had just received an order from His Majesty to address a letter, summoning U.S. Military Officers, to the Secretary of State.

It has since turned out that the interest in the subject shown by Mr de Speyer, is based upon certain negotiations conducted several months ago, by Mr Von Mollendorff and Russian Authorities, in which an agreement to furnish military officers from Russia for Korean service was made; Mr de Speyer has proclaimed that-

that Mr von Mollendorff was empowered to make the agreement by the King of Korea, and that Korea must abide by it.

However on yesterday M. de Speyer in audience with the King, was told that His Majesty and the Korean Government had never authorized the making of, nor had any knowledge heretofore of this agreement; further that Russian officers were not desired in the service of Korea. M de Speyers manner at this audience has offended His Majesty and the Members of the Court present: while His Majesty directed that the Foreign Office would discuss this matter with M. de Speyer, the latter emphatically demanded

demanded that the King decide at once to have Russian Officers and to annull his calls for Americans.

I have also ascertained enough to guide warrant the following remarks.

It is certain that Von Mollendorff had secret negotiation with Russia, when he was in Japan in Janry-Feby- March last: that he assumed unknown to the King of Korea or the Government of Korea, authority to engage in such negotiations. Of the extent of the results of this it is impossible to speak.

England has long since been aware of the negotiations of Von Mollendorff on behalf of Korea, with Russia, and it is a very

very reasonable inference that England
seized Port Hamilton out of suspicion
of these negotiations. Russia
may have been thereby cut by
the act. The feeling here in the
Korean Government over this
development, as well as among
the Chinese and Japanese, is
very strong. There has been a
talk of executing Von Mollendorff
for high treason, but this is condemned
by the foreign Representatives, who
have explained that he is undoubtedly
a German subject. At present, he
seems to have the support of Russia,
and is safe and unmoved -
except that he has left the
Foreign Office. It is impossible
to say what will be the outcome
of

of this mans treacherous Conduct.

I am Sir with great respect

Your obedient servant

(Signed) George C. Foulk.

Chargé Affaires, pro interim.

Honorable

John A. Bingham

Envoy Extry and Minister Plenipotentiary

for the United States

Tokei Japan.

N.B. This Communication has been written with despatch at the last moment of the closing of the mail.-

True Copy

Attest:

Edwin Dun.

Second Secretary of Legation

The Original of this Communication is endorsed by Mr Bingham as follows:—

July 18th 1885.

Dear Mr Hubbard.

The Enclosed is the letter without a number which I received from Mr Foulke, our Chargé d'Affaires, on the 6th instant and of which I made verbal mention to you on the 7th instant: I have treated it as strictly confidential and private; as I before told you. I deem it best to leave it with you that you may confidentially consult the Department thereupon if you deem it best.

Yours Truly

Signed Jno. A. Bingham

True Copy
attest:
Edwin Dun
Second Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr Hubbard's "Confidential"

Extract from the "Japan Daily Mail," dated July 16th 1885.

SHOULD it be found that report has not exaggerated the action attributed to Herr von Möllendorff in connection with the relations between Russia and Korea, there will have been added to the record of foreign doings in the East, an instance of deliberate treachery which is fortunately very rare. One's mind is involuntarily carried by the story back to the days when Burgevine passed from his post as leader of the Chinese Imperial forces to the camp of the rebels, and directed the latter's campaign against the Government whose pay he had so lately received. Disgraceful as this was, there were mitigating circumstances. Burgevine thought himself aggrieved, and probably thought, too, that if he chose to risk his life in the Taiping cause, his temporary employment by the Chinese Government did not constitute a perpetual claim upon his loyalty. But for the conduct attributed, whether truly or falsely, to Mr. Möllendorff, no excuses of any sort can be discovered. He owed his appointment in Korea to Chinese patronage, and he held it subject to the condition that his influence should be exercised with due regard to Chinese interests. He knew perfectly well that whatever may be China's distrust of Western Powers in general, apprehension of Russian aggression is her abiding and special bugbear, for Russia is the only country against which distance and inacessibility do not furnish tolerably sufficient barriers. He knew, also, that the chief object of the action taken by China in introducing Korea to the community of nations, was to provide, in their intercourse, some guarantee against designs publicly attributed to Russia. His own appointment to a place in the Cabinet of Sōul was in pursuit of that object, and the result of that introduction. Yet, knowing all this, and being thus circumstanced, he persuaded the Koreans, we are told, that their only chance of safety lay in a Russian protectorate, and he opened secret negotiations in that sense. Such are the bald outlines of the story, which reaches the press of this country and of China from so many quarters—Sōul, Peking, Tientsin, and Chefoo—that to discredit it altogether is scarcely possible. On the other hand, to believe it altogether is to admit that a highly educated German gentleman, appointed to a position of trust by a Government to which he owed whatever success in life had fallen to his share, could deliberately set himself to deal that Government a deadly stab in the dark. This we cannot credit. The disgrace would be one in which all Europeans, without distinction of nationality, must feel that they have a share, and, until it is proved by infallible evidence, we prefer to suppose that slander has been at work.

THE rumours of Russia's action in Korea excites much comment, the gist, so far as the Shanghai press is concerned, being that China's anomalous attitude towards the peninsula has invited foreign aggression. A correspondent of the *North China Herald*, writing from Chefoo, says:—"China may thank herself for all this. Her illegal claim to suzerainty over Korea has been so inconsistently persisted in, and so inefficaciously maintained, that Korea has appeared to be a sort of No Man's Land, which any strong power might seize." The paper to which this is addressed endorses it thus:—"Inconsistency is the key-note of China's policy, and we now see in what a dilemma this inconsistency and infirmity of purpose have landed her." It is easy, of course, to be wise after the event. But we are in a position to assert that all these perils, which, by their actual presence, are now suggesting such obvious reflections, were long ago foreseen by Japanese statesmen. Just six months ago (vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, January 17th, 1885,) we ourselves published the following comments, portions of which we now italicise as almost exactly anticipating the reflections which the course of recent events suggests to our Shanghai contemporaries:—

China's attitude towards Korea is altogether anomalous, and inconsistent with the international status which she herself assisted to procure for the little Kingdom. It is certain that the open inclusion of the peninsula among the dependencies of the Middle Kingdom would be objected to by Japan on one ground only; namely, the evident insecurity of such an arrangement. *That extensive Western aggressions in the Orient have to be reckoned with as a very proximate contingency, every one with eyes open to the signs of the times must perceive distinctly.* China is incapable of opposing any effective barrier to such aggressions. On the contrary, her helplessness invites them. *Had she a few more Tonquins to incapacitate by her perfunctory tutelage, and to convert into subjects of contention by her bungling policy, she would soon lose them all, and each loss would be another menace to the peace and independence of the whole East.* The closeness of Korea to Japan warrants the latter in seeking to guarantee the peninsula against such perilous eventualities. There is but one rational and sound way to accomplish this. It is to ensure the little Kingdom's independence by so attaching it to Western civilization that it will command the respect and consideration of Western Powers, and cease to be the home of a tribe of semi-barbarous recluses, whom anyone that pleases is welcome to undertake the task of disciplining. Beyond that, Japan, we are persuaded, has no object whatever in her Korean policy; but in self-defence *she is bound to insist that China shall either add the peninsula definitively and publicly to her dominions, or leave it to provide for its own security by independent progress. The shadowy and obsolete relations which the Middle Kingdom is so fond of assuming towards its smaller neighbours are simply so many invitations to foreign aggression. If China is to exercise armed control in Korea, while, at the same time, repudiating all that country's responsibilities, and permitting it to maintain an independent attitude towards the rest of the world, an opportunity will soon be discovered to put this anomalous connection to a severely practical test.*

(Duplicate.) Enclosure No 1

Extract from Japan Daily Mail, dated July 16th 1885.

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Treasury 18 aug
Custo.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Williams

No. 12.

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan, July 17 1885.

Mr. Hubbard
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Returns of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for the Month of April, 1885

No. 12. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan. July 17 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and that of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the official return for the month of April last of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan by which it appears, table 1, page 1, that the total value of the commodities exported within said month was yen 1,388,453; and that the value of the imports thereof for the month was yen 2,801,503, showing that the latter exceeded the former in value to the amount of yen 1,213,050 in round numbers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure

Enclosures under separate cover, duplicate copies of the Return of Trade for April, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

E. W. Williams

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 18th 1885.

Hon Dom
To the Secretary of State:

Subject:
Duplicate account for Salary for 2nd quarter
of the year 1885.

J. M. Gill

United States Legation.
Tokei Japan. July 18th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a duplicate of my account for salary for the second quarter of the current year, together with a duplicate exchange voucher certified to by the Manager of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and myself.

My original account for said quarter, together with the original exchange voucher, was transmitted with my despatch dated July 3rd 1885.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Edwin Dun.

Enclosure. Duplicate account for salary for 2nd quarter 1885. & duplicate exchange voucher.

Received Aug 20 1885



Williams

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan July 20th 1885

W. N. Whitney
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Salary account for the quarter ending June 30th 1885, also statement of bals by exchange on drafts for salary from May 11th 1883 to June 30th 1884.

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, July 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I beg to inclose the statement of my account as Interpreter to this Legation for the quarter ending June 30th 1885.

On the 30th ultimo I drew on Messrs Morton Rose & Co. London, my bill calling for the sum of £128.8.7 Stg., and sold the same, as per enclosed certificate, for Japanese silver yen 718.90, Equivalent at the Treasury valuation of the yen to $616.68, making a loss by exchange upon the amount of my salary, ($625.00) of $8.$\frac{32}{100}$, which sum, together with the balance of $33.$\frac{23}{100}$ due me from the previous quarter, and representing the loss by exchange on my drafts for salary from July 1st 1884 to March 31st 1885 inclusive, is covered by my draft of date June 30th last

last, draw upon the Honorable the Secretary of State, for $44.55 U.S. Gold.

I also beg to enclose a certificate of the Manager of the HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, shewing the loss by exchange on my several salary drafts previous to July 1st 1884 and from the time of entering upon duty, May 11th 1883, to be $92.25/100, which amount I have never received, and which I did not carry into my accounts as a debit to the Government at the proper time, because I was not then aware of the fact that I was entitled to do so. Referring you to my letter of Oct. 22nd last and hoping that you may be pleased to authorize me to draw for the above mentioned sum of $92.25,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Willis R. Whitney

Enclosures-(1) Salary account (2) Exchange voucher for the same (3) Certificate shewing loss by exchange upon salary drafts from May 11th 1883 to July 1st 1884.

Lawrence memo dated Aug 18: 1885 Archer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ans. as directed -
Transmit enclosure to
Mr. J. W. Barnes.
AUG 17 1885

H Williams

No 13.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 20th 1885.

Mr Hubbard
To the Secretary of State

Subject-
Pretended Claim against the Japanese Government, in connection with the indemnity fund.

No 13. United States Legation
Tokei Japan, July 20th 1886.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the accompanying package of private papers, relating to a pretended claim against the Japanese Government on account of the "Indemnity Fund," and my personal letter, addressed to J. W. Barnes accompanying the same. The party to whom through you Department, I forward these papers is, I think, a sort of professional "Lobyist" and member of the "Third House" at the Capital. I desire you to examine these papers, inasmuch as the claimants may have the audacity under the 144th Section of "Personal Instructions" to

the

"the Diplomatic Agents of the
"United States in Foreign Countries"
to apply to Your Department for
specific instructions asking me
to present these claims.

I am sure I know what would
be your reply, after said
examination, in the event of
such application to You. But
to advise You in advance of
what these parties might do, I
deem it my duty to ask You
to examine the papers sent
to You, and then seal them, and
have them delivered to the party
to whom they are addressed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Richard A Hubbard

Enclosure.
(1) Separate Cover, Package
of private papers.
(2) Mr Hubbards letter to
Gen J. W. Barnes, dated July 19th 1886.

No. 11. United States Legation.
Yokei Japan. July 19th 1885.

Genl. J. W. Barnes.
Washington D. C.

My dear Sir.

I have been very much surprised at receiving from you the package of papers relating to the purported claim of J. M. Morrison Esq. against the Japanese Government,- in connection with the "Japanese Indemnity Fund,"- You also endorse me a Power of Attorney,- "to act in my private Capacity, &c.!

I said, and wrote to you, when in America expressly, that the U.S. Laws very justly and properly forbids any U.S. Minister or Consular

Consular Agent, representing this Country
at Foreign Courts, from becoming
interested in, or in any wise
concerning himself, in relation
to any private or individual
claim against this (Japanese)
or any other foreign Government.

I said to you (and do write) that
if you came to Japan, I would
be pleased to extend to you all
courtesies and hospitalities, becoming
an American Citizen &c.
And now I reiterate what I said
to you in Washington, that I
could have nothing to do,
(being U.S. Minister to Japan), with,
or in any shape, become interested
in Mr Morrisons asserted Claim
on this Government for money.

I

I could not, and would not if I could, separate my private from my official person in such case. — Mr Morrison's familiarity with the duties of diplomatic Agents, certainly compels him to know that neither personally or officially can a diplomatic Agent prosecute or defend a claim, where the Country to which he is accredited is a party, for or against private parties, except when ordered so to do by his own Government.

The 144th article, page 80 of "Instructions to Diplomatic Agents &c", reads as follows:-

"144. Diplomatic Officers are frequently "asked by their Countrymen at "home to examine titles, investigate the

"the record of private claims, or
"do other services for them in a foreign
"land. It is sometimes even
"assumed that parties making
"the requests have a right to
"such services, Diplomatic Officers
"will treat all such requests
"courteously, and referring to this
"instruction, will state that the
"request cannot be complied with
"unless specific instructions to do
"so are received from the Department
"of State.

"Diplomatic Officers are absolutely
"forbidden to indorse notes, bills
"of exchange, or in any other way
"become responsible pecuniarily
"for American Citizens or others.
"Diplomatic Officers will always
refuse

"refuse to furnish the use of
"their names as referees for
"business or other purposes + +."

Comment is wholly unnecessary
- and no further correspondence
therefore will be had between
us, in relation to these purported
claims of Mr Morrison and
Yourself - save through "Specific
instructions" of the Department
of State -

I am Sir
Respectfully Yours
Richard Rathbun

P.S. I herewith return all the
papers forwarded to me - through
the State Department

R.

Ackd. Aug 21. 85
Cardozo

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

See Memoranda from Consular Bureau filed ab. the 5th Sept. 85.

United States Legation.
Tokei, Japan, July 20th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Relief of "destitute" seamen.
Suggestion that the laws be amended by Congress.

No. 14. United States Legation.

Tokei, Japan, Jul, 20th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying copies of the official correspondence between the Consul General of the United States at Kanagawa (Yokohama) and myself, relating to claims and application of officers and crew of the American steamship, "City of Tokio," for assistance.

The hardship to which these seamen are subjected, and all others similarly situated, and which our laws do not relieve, consists in the fact, that while in legal construction, they are not "destitute", and therefore cannot be assisted by the U. S. Consuls, yet in reality, they are "destitute".

The facts establish in

the

the case of the steamer "Tokio," that the "Pacific Mail Steamship Company" does owe these officers and crew, wages for the outward trip from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan; yet these "arrears of wages," the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose office is at Yokohama, positively refuses to pay either to these men or to the Consul of the United States at that Port. So that in fact, these men, not of their own fault, are destitute, and yet there being such arrears of wages due them, the United States authorities cannot relieve them under Article 260 of the Consular Instructions.

It is most respectfully submitted and suggested, that Congress should provide for such emergencies by an amendment to the present laws, permitting our Consuls in these exceptional cases to provide relief; but making the owners of the ship,

wrecked

(wrecked or disabled) liable to the United States Government to the full extent of the "arrears of wages" found due to such officers and seamen, at the time of their discharge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosures. (4)

1. Mr. Green to Mr. Hubbard. July 7th 1885
2. Mr. Hubbard to Mr. Green. " 13th 1885.
3. Mr. Green to Mr. Hubbard. " 14th 1885
4. Mr. Hubbard to Mr. Green. " 15th 1885.

Enclosure No 1. with Mr Hubbards No 14.

Copy.

United States Consulate General

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Japan.

July 7th 1886.

Hon: R. B. Hubbard.

E. E. & M. P. of the United States.

Yokio.

Sir:

The "City of Yokio" was wrecked near the Entrance of Bay of Uraga. Her Officers and Crew are now in this City asking for assistance under Clause 260, of Consular Instructions.

The Agent of the P. M. Company, owners of the Steamer, Claim that under Section 10 of Section 4578, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Congress and sent to Officers of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

Cons.— in Circular of June 30th 1884,
that he is not authorized to pay
wages to them; that should he
do so the U.S. Shipping Commissioner
at San Francisco Cal, would throw
out his claim against the
seamens wages; and that
consequently the seamen are
destitute, and should look to
the Consulate for assistance.
I claim that after the wreck
and abandonment of the
steamer, the wages were due
for work done; that whatever
the authority given by the
P. M. Co. the Agent so far as the
public and our Government
is concerned, should be
construed to have authority,
and

and that before yielding further assistance, I shall demand their arrears of wages shall be deposited in this office. As this is an important matter, I should be very glad indeed to get your views on the subject:

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Warren Green

Consul General

Enclosure No 2. With Mr Hubbards No 14.

Copy.

United States Legation
Tokio Japan. July 13th 1885.

Warren Green Esq

Consul General of the United States.
Kanagawa, (Yokohama) Japan.

Sir:

Concerning your communication of the 7th instant in reference to assistance to be given to the seamen of the wrecked "City of Tokio," you will please forward to me a copy (or the original) of the Circular of the State Department to Consuls, of date June 30th 1884. quoted by you, in view of the fact that such Circular has never been

been received at the Legation.
Pending the receipt of which
said Copy (or original) I
shall respectfully reserve my
reply to your Communication.
I have to acknowledge the
receipt of your dispatches
numbered 14, 15, & 16, respectively,
I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure No 3. with Mr Hubbards No 14.

Copy.

United States Consulate General

Kanagawa (Yokohama) Japan.

July 14th 1886.

Honorable R. B Hubbard

E.E. & M.P. of the United States

Tokio.

Sir.

In reply to your No. 5. of the 13th inst: I beg to say that this Officer is only provided with one copy of the Circular referred to. which is on file. I find that Section 10 refers only to the payment of advance wages, and does not touch the point in question. I forward herewith copy of Section 7. of the Bill, and would also call

Your

your attention to Section 45-26, of the Revised Statutes.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant:

(Signed) Warren Green.

Consul General.

Enclosure to the above.

"Extracts from the Dingley Bill."

Copy Approved June 26th 1884.

Sec. 7--- That Sections forty five hundred and Eighty one of the Revised Statutes, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec 45-81.- If any Consular Officer

Officer when discharging any seaman shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the arrears of wages and extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman he shall be accountable to the United States to the full amount thereof. If any seaman after his discharge shall have incurred any expense for board or other necessaries at the place of his discharge, before shipping again, or for transportation to the United States, such expense shall be paid out of the arrears of wages, and extra wages, received by the Consular Officers, which shall be

be retained for that purpose and the balance only paid over to such seaman."

Enclosure No. 4. With Mr Hubbards No 14.

Copy.

United States Legation
Tokei Japan July 15th 1885.

Warren Bew Esq.
United States Consul General
Kanagawa (Yokohama) Japan

Sir.

The application made to you for assistance under Paragraph 260 of "Consular Instructions, by the Officers and crew of the "City of Tokio", a ship flying the flag of the United States, and which was wrecked near the entrance of the Bay of Yedo, on the 24th of June last, having been referred to me, I submit the following as my opinion in the premises.

premises:- The revised Statutes
of the United States, Section 4577
imposes the duty upon all
Consular Officers + + + from
" time to time to provide for
" the seamen of the United States
" who may be found destitute
" in their Districts respectively,
" sufficient subsistence, and
" passage to some port in the
" United States, in the most reasonable
" manner, at the expense of
" the United States, subject to
" such instructions as the
" Secretary of State shall
" give + + +. The conditions of
" the relief are therefore:-
1st " That the applicant is an
American Seaman, and
2nd "

2nd That he is entitled to relief
under the statutes usages
and decisions; and
3rd That he is destitute,
Paragraph 260. of the Consular
Regulations especially provides
that:- "A seaman cannot be
"regarded as destitute when
"he has any arrears of wages
"or is earning his own living
"and in the relief of a seaman
"the arrears of wages in the
"hands of a Consular Officer
"should first be exhausted,
"before resource is had to
"extra wages &c, &c."
In this connection I
respectfully direct your
attention to Section 4581. which

to

is as follows:—

"Sect. 4581. If any Consular
"Officer when discharging any
"seaman, shall neglect to require
"the payment of, and collect the
"arrears of wages, and Extra
"wages required to be paid
"in case of the discharge of
"any seaman, he shall be
"accountable to the United
"States to the full amount
"thereof. If any seaman after
"his discharge, shall have
"incurred any expense for
"board or other necessaries,
"at the place of his discharge
"before shipping again, or
"for transportation to the
"United States. Such expenses
shall

"shall be paid out of the
"arrears of wages and extra
"wages, received by the Consular
"Officer, which shall be retained
"for the purpose, and the balance
"only paid over to such seaman.
The time for which a seaman
is entitled to wages is clearly
defined in section 45-26, of the
Revised Statutes, which provides
that:- "In cases where the
"services of any seaman
"terminate before the period
"contemplated in the agreement
"by reason of the wreck or
"loss of the vessel, such seaman
"shall be entitled to wages for
"the time of service, prior to
"such termination, but not
for

"for any further period."

It is not necessary to remind you of your official duty to apply these laws, - above recited to the facts presented in your careful enquiry in the matter of the application of the officers and crew for relief of this unfortunate American ship. If this investigation as elicited from the testimony, establishes the fact that there are arrears of wages now due to these seamen, your first duty is to demand, and if possible to collect such arrears of wages and apply the same to their relief and to ~~re~~ ease any expenses, prior to their shipping again, or for

or for their transportation to the United States. If such arrears of wages are exhausted before such shipping, or transportation to the United States, then it is clearly your duty to provide for their relief while on shore, and for their passage to the United States, in the manner provided and directed by sec. 4577. of the Revised Statutes. If no arrears of wages are due to these officers and seamen, then they are "destitute," or if there be such arrears of wages, and the same be exhausted in furnishing them subsistence and necessary relief before shipping or obtaining transportation to

to the United States then, from
that time, they are also "destitute"
in accordance with the humane
provisions of our laws, and
may demand assistance from
you as United States Consul.
These conditions not existing
they cannot be considered
as destitute seamen.
This opinion given in response to
your official request, is not intended
to be in the nature of a judicial
decision, or review of the particular
case to which you call my attention.
The determination of the case
rests with yourself, originally,
and cannot be finally determined
by me, except in case of
appeal from your decision
in

in the mode provided in such cases. My Counsel and advice you have properly invoked, and I shall be gratified if such Counsel shall aid you in a just appreciation of the Laws made to afford relief to destitute American seamen in foreign Lands.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) Richard B. Hubbard.

Destitute Seamen.

No 14 – July 20 – 85 – Legation, Tokei.

I do not see any reason in the case presented, why the crew of the wrecked steamer should not receive relief. As the Cons. Genl at Kanagawa, is vested with judicial powers I should think that he had ample authority to compel the Agent of the S. S. Company to pay the arrears due to the men, but if this be not the case, the Cons. Genl. should relieve the men without regard to what might be justly due to them from the ship or Company.

I think it would be a very

very absurd and unreasonable interpretation of either the Statute or the Regulations or both, which would result in the refusal of relief to a regularly shipped Am. seaman who is found destitute in a foreign port, simply because such seaman had due him, certain back pay. A merchant may have book accounts amounting to many thousands of dollars and yet be bankrupt. The question of destitution is one of the present moment and not one of future prospects.

Respectfully submitted.

F. O. Blair

ordered
e. June, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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W. Williams

No. 15. United States Legation.

Tokio, Japan, July 20th 1885.

Hon. Hubbard.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Request for two newspapers published in the United States to be forwarded to this Legation.

No. 15. United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan, July 20th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Under article 208 of Personal Instructions to Diplomatic Agents, it is provided that "Two newspapers published in the United States will be sent to each Legation, in the discretion of the Department."

As I did not enter officially on the duties of my office until 2nd of July last, I could not make any application for them "before the 1st May &c."

I do not wish the papers which were subscribed for by my predecessor, even if the time of subscription has not expired, of which there is no record in this Legation.

I will be obliged if you will send me the "Daily Examiner" published

at

at San Francisco, and the "Daily
"New York World", to be all forwarded
via San Francisco Mails.

A compliance with this request
will oblige me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

Japan dispatches
Aug 17, 1885
No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

G. Williams

United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan. July 20th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State,

Subject.
Weather reports of the Japanese Government for the month of June, 1885.

No. 16. United States Legation

Tokio Japan. July 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Signal Service Bureau, the Daily Wether Reports of the Imperial Japanese Meteorological Observatory at Tokio, for the month of June, 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure under separate cover,

Daily Weather Reports for May 1885.

aug 18
Ciel 4



F W Williams

No. 17.

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, July 20th 1885.

Hon. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclosing account of the great Calamity by flood at Osaka, Japan. together with correspondence between Hon. Hubbard and the Japanese Government on the subject.

No. 17.

United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan, July 20th 1883.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to forward to you, Enclosures numbered 1 and 2 respectively referring to the recent great calamity by flood at Osaka Fu.

I transmit the same because of the generous and noble part therein acknowledged to have been taken by officers of the Japanese Government in aid of American citizens residing in the "Concession" in that city.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Richard B Hubbard

No Enclosure with Mr Hubbard's No.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald. July 6th 1885.

Herald (*From the Hiogo News.*) July 6th/85

A gentleman who came down from Osaka this morning states that the incessant rains of the past few days, following on the previous down pour which caused the river embankments to succumb, have produced a condition of affairs in Osaka and the neighbourhood unprecedented in the memory of any person now living. The embankments have broken down in numberless places, and all yesterday quantities of the débris of houses, furniture, mats, &c., were floating down the rivers. About half of Osaka is now flooded, the water being up to the axles of a jinrikisha most of the distance between the foreign settlement and the railway station. Many of the streets have been transformed into rivers, and the unfortunate inhabitants of the greater part of Osaka are striving to rescue some portion of their belongings from the disaster which has overtaken them. The foreign settlement is exposed to much danger, as it is now covered with a sheet of water varying in depth from six inches to two feet. A perfect torrent is rushing over the settlement, and it is feared that the foundations of the houses will be undermined. The majority of the inhabitants have removed for safety to the C. M. Divinity College which, with his own residence adjoining, has been kindly placed at the disposal of the residents by the Rev. G. H. Pole, the Principal of the College. Between Osaka and Sakai the whole country is under water, the bridge into Sakai is washed away, and an enormous amount of destruction done. As rain was still falling up in the hills, and the water very perceptibly rising at Osaka when our informant left there this morning, (July 2nd) it is extremely difficult to foretell how this terrible calamity which has overwhelmed the Osaka district is likely to end. The distress will be dreadful, and far beyond the power of private charity to cope with. At present the Christian churches, the police barracks, temples, &c., are crowded with homeless fugitives; to these there must be added the numbers rendered destitute by the latest disasters, and thus some slight idea of the magnitude of the relief fund absolutely necessary will be gained. As we write the barometer maintains the upward movement that has characterized it since yesterday evening, and there is consequently ground for hoping that the worst is passed.

The latest accounts from Osaka more than verify the very worst forebodings entertained yesterday (July 2nd). We are informed this morning that nearly all the bridges in Osaka have been swept away, the Nadiwa-bashi being the principal one remaining. In consequence the delivery of telegrams cannot be effected. Between Kansaki and Osaka the railway line is under water to the depth of four feet in places, the Osaka railway station being in a similar condition. Of course the trains have ceased running through, but a special service for passengers between Kobe and Kansaki has been arranged. Under this arrangement trains will leave at intervals of four hours, starting from Kobe at 5.55 a.m. and from Kansaki at 8.30 a.m. Between the latter place and Osaka communication will be maintained by boats. It is expected that this arrangement will necessarily last for some time, because the ballasting of the line has been washed away, and the embankments in many places weakened. One effect of the floods has been the destruction of an enormous number of vermin. The railway embankment between Kansaki and Osaka—being the last dry spot available—was yesterday the refuge of myriads of centipedes, moles, spiders and many other kinds of vermin. But the water rose over the line and soon put an end to them. At half-past seven o'clock last night the water in Osaka was still rising, but the worst is doubtlessly now over.

During yesterday (July 2rd) most alarming reports continued to be received. It was stated that the foreign residents had been forced to desert the settlement *en masse*, and also that the water had increased to a depth of five feet at the Osaka railway station and was still rising. In many parts of the city the water was ten feet deep, and the whole efforts of the authorities were directed to saving life; property had necessarily to be left unheeded in such a pressing emergency. To convey to places of safety the crowds of people who were on the house-tops, in trees, and other temporary refuges, all the boats available in Osaka were pressed into service. The number proved, however, insufficient, and a great many sampans had to be sent up from here. It is conjectured that rain must have continued falling in the mountains after the weather in this neighbourhood cleared up, and it is difficult to otherwise account for the flood reaching such extraordinary dimensions yesterday. But whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that a catastrophe without paralled in the records of Osaka for nearly a century has overtaken the commercial capital of the empire. Tens of thousands of the inhabitants are reduced to want, and property to the value of many millions of dollars has been destroyed. With such widespread disaster private benevolence cannot hope to grapple, and therefore the call upon both the central and local treasuries must inevitably be heavy. The Osaka floods are to be regarded as a national calamity, and doubtless the national funds will, to some extent at all events, assist in making good the damage.

The latest news from Osaka will be received with much satisfaction. It is announced that the water began to subside yesterday (July 3rd.) afternoon at about half-past three o'clock, and was still steadily falling this morning. Contrary to the report, the Suita railway embankment has not given way. The inundation of the district on the right bank of the Yodo-gawa on Thursday was caused by a break a little way above the Mint. This took place at about 12 o'clock, and in the space of three hours the whole district between the Zusogawa and the Yodogawa was flooded to a depth of from 4 to 10 feet. Trains from Kobe can run to a distance about three quarters of a mile beyond the Juso-gawa bridge, two miles from Osaka, beyond which the line is submerged, but it is impossible to say what damage has been done to the permanent way. The district now flooded extends from Hirakata to the sea, about 35 miles, the width varying considerably from an extreme of about 10 miles. The telegraph is open to Osaka, but the delivery of messages cannot be effected.

Extract from Japan Daily Herald July 11th 1885.

Herald (*From the Hiogo News.*) July 11th

The magnitude of the late calamity that has fallen upon Osaka Fu makes it desirable that a full account of the disaster should be given to the public. And yet it is very difficult at present to do more than to state some of the facts that have been obtained from reliable witnesses, and also to give some of the hasty estimates made by higher officials as to the extent of the devastation.

On Saturday, the 27th June, after the first week of rain had ceased, the view from the mountains ten miles east of Osaka revealed what seemed to be a great lake extending many miles north and east from the foot of the Castle. A large part of the fruitful valley between Kyoto and Osaka was flooded. The damage done at that time was so great that the sympathy of the whole nation began to be expressed in substantial offerings, and it was hoped that the worst was passed. But two or three days of heavy showers followed by the many more of drenching rains resulted in one of the gravest calamities that has befallen the Empire for a century.

On Wednesday, the 1st July, the road north of the Castle was literally jammed with the crowds of men, women and children that were being driven before the flood like sheep. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale, while the wretched people, deserting one thing after another that they had tried to save, at last left all and fled for their lives. It was evident by this time that, if the storm continued, the Concession too would be in some danger, and the foreigners began to send their families to Kobe or up to the higher ground in the city.

Next morning the whole Concession was flooded—the deepest place being three or four feet. The authorities kindly put boats at the disposal of the foreigners, and these with canoes took the place of wading and of jinrikisha. With this depth of water the current in the river was violent. The wooden bridges one after another were washed away in great sections, and came drifting down with tremendous force upon the three iron bridges of the Concession. Thousands of spectators gathered on roofs, or waded out into the streets to see these bridges strike, expecting of course that they would go through with hardly a check in their speed, but they struck as if against a mountain. Every effort was made to break in pieces these wooden bridges and so save the iron one, and in the dangerous work it was exciting to see the utter recklessness of both men and officers, and admirable to note the forgetfulness on the part of the officers of their dignity as they joined with the coolies hand to hand. The immense strain on these iron bridges, however, made them liable to break at any moment, and as the water was rapidly rising on the Concession, and the streets were becoming swift rivers, the Fu authorities, who had already repeatedly offered their assistance, sent once more about midnight to beg the residents to leave the Concession, stating that they could not at all foresee where the calamity would end, and when once the bridges gave way, it might no longer be in their power to do anything for the safety of the settlement; they kindly offered to put a policeman in each house, and if the worst came, they would save what property they could. And they put at the disposal of the foreigners the roomy North Honganji, the highest ground in the centre of the city.

Hardly had this exceedingly kind offer been made, when General Takashima sent two military gentlemen to express to the foreigners his deep anxiety over their situation, and to beg them all to remove at once. He most courteously invited them to use, as long as they desired, the new and commodious hospital near the Castle. The residents gladly yielded to these warnings and generous offers, and by two o'clock a.m. on Friday, the remaining women and children—except one household—had crossed the Seifu bridge and were immediately escorted to the Castle hospital.

By this time over one-third of the city was flooded, while in the surrounding country most heart-rending scenes were taking place. Thirteen villages just north-east of the Castle were entirely blotted out of existence—not a vestige remaining. Another village of five hundred houses has but one left standing. The miserable people were driven to the river banks, and into trees, and crowds of toads and huge snakes were their companions. A native paper has an article entitled "The Misery of Hell," in which a man who had climbed a pine found the snakes above him and the flood beneath. Thousands of people took refuge in their cramped second stories and on the roofs of their houses; and as no instant relief was possible for so many, they remained there without food for three days in some cases. Many at the sight of the awful calamity, or from the strain consequent on seeing their children swept away from any help, were crazed by grief. Seventy-five poor creatures, were rescued from one godown, so emaciated that some of them were unable to stand. Children were born on the relief boats, and it is reported that births also took place on the roofs of houses during the typhoon. It is also said that every man, woman and child of one village were caught in the flood and perished before help could arrive. Among the rumours which are hard to verify we hear that scores of helpless women and children were swept away at once by the breaking of a large section of the river-bank beyond the Mint when they were huddled together.

A high official estimated on Saturday that the number of bodies recovered was one thousand, but the number of lost is now roughly placed at fifteen thousand. The damage done was put, last Saturday, at $10,000,000, but now one would hardly care to suggest any sum that would cover the total loss of property.

It is indeed an awful calamity. A slight impression of its magnitude can still be obtained by sailing a few miles over the villages and farms sunken so deep that the tops of the well-poles are in some places hardly visible. Or, a visit to Tennoji, where ten thousand of these unfortunates were gathered and where now the larger part remain, will convince any one of the immensity of the disaster.

The kindness of the Japanese towards each other is seen in the happy way in which Government assistance is supplemented by private benevolence. At Tennoji as many as eighteen barbers gave their services one day to the unkempt crowd, polishing up an old *mage*, giving a foreign cut, or a clean shave, as this or that applicant had a preference. Old pipe-members carry in their tinker-shops and with pleasent words of sympathy assist the *ojiisan* and *obaasans* to a free puff. Gifts of suger water in tubs for the children, an open tea-house producing abundance of gratuitous tea, free tickets to neighbouring bath-houses, &c., &., are among the pleasant forms of charity to be seen in full operation. Physicians, giving not only their services but needed medicines as well, are doing good work. And a room that shelters some twenty women awaiting confinement — a room utterly bare of a single necessary—suggests that a box of such things as mothers require would, if contributed by foreign ladies, be a most timely gift and help to turn much sorrow into joy. Indeed gifts of old clothing and blankets will save many a life during the cold of next winter. As regards contributions of money there is probably no way in which they can be so economically or satisfactorily applied, although large sums are being expended privately, as through the medium of the city authorities, who have the full confidence of the residents on the Concession, and received their contributions of $400 towards the relief fund.

As we remarked the other day, the generous attention of both the civil and military officers to the foreigners deserves especial notice. From the moment the refugees left the Concession they were treated as honoured guests, and visited both by Governor Tateno and General Takashima, although both those gentlemen must have been well-nigh exhausted by their unceasing labours. The wishes of the foreigners were anticipated to the most trifling detail, and their natural gratitude for the kindness and consideration extended to them found expression after their return to the Concession in a warm letter of thanks to Governor Tateno.

The subscriptions raised in Kobe among the foreign residents for the relief of sufferers by the Osaka floods have reached the total of $1,745, and the fund is now closed. The Chinese had a separate subscription list which realized $628.

Enclosure No. with Mr. Hubbard's No.

Copy.

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, July 17th 1885.

His Excellency
Count Inouye Kaoru
H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to your department the enclosed letter which I have addressed to Governor Tateno of Osaka and to General Takashima Commanding Castle, and which when read by Your Excellency, you will oblige me by forwarding to those officers at Osaka.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
(Sgd) Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure - Mr. Hubbard to Gov. Tateno and Gen. Takashima.

Enclosure No 1 with Mr. Hubbard's No 8

Copy.

No. 8. United States Legation

Tokio, Japan, July 17th 1885.

His Excellency

G. Tateno Esq. Governor of Osaka Fu

and General Takashima, Commanding

Osaka Castle.

Sirs:

Having been officially informed by T. McT Patton Esq. Consul of the United States of America at Osaka, as well as by a Committee of American Citizens residing in the Foreign Concession in said City representing their contingency in said Concession, that they have received generous aid and relief at your hands respectively during the late terrible calamity which

which befell your city, it affords me great gratification to express in behalf of the United States Government sincere acknowledgments for that noble service. This humane action of the Japanese civil and military authorities of Osaka, at a time when thousands of their own countrymen were rendered homeless and destitute, has placed those of our countrymen who were rescued from the flames, and preserved from want and danger, under lasting obligations of gratitude. As the Representative of the United States Government I desire to assure you of my profound appreciation and thanks, for this evidence of the growing friendship existing the peoples

peoples of our respective Countries.

I am with high Consideration

Sirs,

Your obedient servant

(Sgd) Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure No. with Mr. Hubbard's No.

Translation Copy.

No. 30. Department for Foreign Affairs

Tokio, July 18th 1883.

His Excellency

Richard B. Hubbard

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the United States

of America.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to

receive Your Excellency's note of

date

date 17th instant addressed to
Mr. G. Tateno, Governor of Osaka Fu
and Lieutenant General Takashima
Commander of the Garrison,
conveying to them an expression
of your thanks for the services
which the civil and Military
Authorities at Osaka rendered,
during the late floods, to the
American citizens residing in
that city.

I have taken much pleasure
in transmitting the note to the
gentlemen named and while
the civil and Military Authorities
at Osaka only did what was their
duty under the circumstances by
giving to the American citizens all
the assistance in their power, it

is

is a great satisfaction to me that Your Excellency has been so good as to express to them your thanks for their services.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) Count Inouye Kaoru
H.I.J.M's Minister
for Foreign Affairs

Duplicate.

HIOGO.

Gazette July 6th

(Hiogo News.)

A gentleman who came down from Osaka this morning (2nd inst.) states that the incessant rains of the past few days, following on the previous downpour which caused the river embankments to succumb, have produced a condition of affairs in Osaka and the neighbourhood unprecedented in the memory of any person now living. The embankments have broken down in numberless places, and all yesterday quantities of the debris of houses, furniture, mats, &c., were floating down the rivers. About half of Osaka is now flooded, the water being up to the axles of a jinrikisha most of the distance between the foreign settlement and the railway station. Many of the streets have been transformed into rivers, and the unfortunate inhabitants of the greater part of Osaka are striving to rescue some portion of their belongings from the disaster which has overtaken them. The foreign settlement is exposed to much danger, as it is now covered with a sheet of water varying in depth from six inches to two feet. A perfect torrent is rushing over the settlement, and it is feared that the foundations of the houses will be undermined. The majority of the inhabitants have removed for safety to the C. M. Divinity College which, with his own residence adjoining, has been kindly placed at the disposal of the residents by the Rev. G. H. Pole, the Principal of the College. Between Osaka and Sakai the whole country is under water, the bridge into Sakai is washed away, and an enormous amount of destruction done. As rain was still falling up in the hills, and the water very perceptibly rising at Osaka when our informant left there this morning, it is extremely difficult to foretell how this terrible calamity which has overwhelmed the Osaka district is likely to end. The distress will be dreadful, and far beyond the power of private charity to cope with. At present the Christian churches, the police barracks, temples, &c., are crowded with homeless fugitives; to these there must be added the numbers rendered destitute by the latest disasters, and thus some slight idea of the magnitude of the relief fund absolutely necessary will be gained. As we write the barometer maintains the upward movement that has characterized it since yesterday evening (1st), and there is consequently ground for hoping that the worst is passed.

The latest accounts from Osaka more than verify the very worst forebodings entertained yesterday (2nd instand.) We are informed this morning that nearly all the bridges in Osaka have been swept away, the Naniwa-bashi being the principal one remaining. In consequence the delivery of telegrams cannot be effected. Between Kansaki and Osaka the railway line is under water to the depth of four feet in places, the Osaka railway station being in a similar condition. Of course the trains have ceased running through, but a special service for passengers between Kobe and Kansaki has been arranged. Under this arrangement trains will leave at intervals of four hours, starting from Kobe at 5.55 a.m. and from Kansaki at 8.30 a.m. Between the latter place and Osaka communication will be maintained by boats. It is expected that this arrangement will necessarily last for some time, because the ballasting of the line has been washed away, and the embankments in many places weakened. One effect of the floods has been the destruction of an enormous number of vermin. The railway embankment between Kansaki and Osaka—being the last dry spot available—was yesterday the refuge of myraids of centipedes, moles, spiders and many other kinds of vermin. But the water rose over the line and soon put an end to them. At half-past seven oclock last night the water in Osaka was still rising, but the worst is doubtlessly now over.

The vernacular papers are wholly occupied with accounts of the floods at Osaka and speculations on the damage thereby occasioned, but their long descriptions practically afford but little information beyond what we have already published. They give some particulars, however, that shew the intensity of the disaster that has overtaken the unfortunate people living in the flooded districts. When forced to escape from their own homes these poor wretches took refuge, in the majority of instances, on the embankments, but the continuous rains caused the flood to rise higher, and drove the refugees from place to place, thus adding to their miserable condition. The full extent of the calamity cannot possibly be ascertained with any pretensions to accuracy until the waters subside.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 1 1885
RECEIVED

No. 18.

Copy of inclosed pamphlet sent Sept 7 '85 Cris Bi

United States Legation
Tokio, Japan, July 25th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmitting the twelfth report of the Postmaster General of Japan for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1883.

No. 18. United States Legation

Tokio, Japan, July 25th 1885

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The twelfth report of the Postmaster General of Japan for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, I have the honor to transmit herewith in duplicate for your information and for the information of the Honorable, the Postmaster General of the United States.

On page 1 of said report, it will be observed that the total revenue for the fiscal year was yen 1.995.258, derived from the sale of postage stamps &c. The total expenditure for the same period was yen 2,005,249, an excess over the revenue of yen 109.990 in round numbers; although the increase of the revenue over that of the preceding year was yen 233.906, while the excess of

Expenditure

expenditure over that of the preceding year was yen 534,335. In addition to the subvention granted to steamship lines, the cause of this excess of expenditure was attributed to the fact that during the aforesaid fiscal year a general extension of the postal service was carried out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Richard B. Hubbard

Enclosure;
as above.

Acted by No. file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 1 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 19

United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan. July 30th 1885.

Mr. Hubbard,
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Receipt of instruction No. 917,
enclosing commission of Mr. Birch
as Consul at Nagasaki.
Exequatur applied for.

No. 19.

United States Legation,
Tokio, Japan, July 30th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In acknowledging the receipt on the 29th instant of your instruction number 917, addressed to my predecessor Mr. Bingham, enclosing the commission of John M. Birch, of West Virginia, as Consul of the United States at Nagasaki, I have the honor to inform you, that I promptly requested of His Imperial Majesty's Government that an exequatur might be issued to Mr. Birch.

Owing to the departure of His Imperial Majesty to a distant part of the Empire it is possible that the exequatur may be delayed in the issuance until the Emperor's return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Richard D. Hubbard